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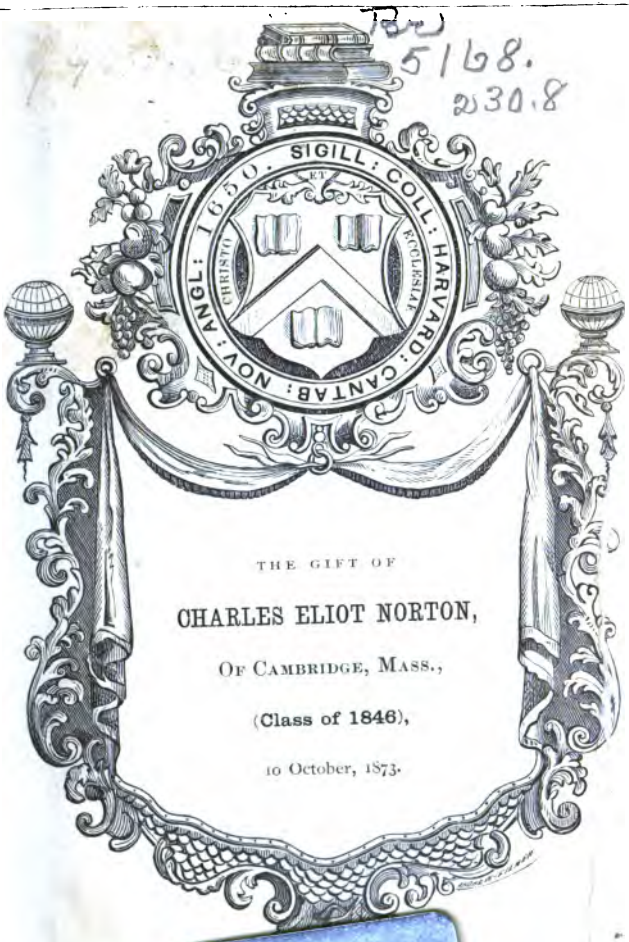

THE GIFT OF

CHARLES ELIOT NORTON,

OF CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,

(Class of 1846),

10 October, 1873.

ANCIENT SCULPTURED FIGURES,

STILL TO BE SEEN AT

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CHILCOTT'S

NEW GUIDE TO BRISTOL,

CLIFTON AND THE HOTWELLS;

WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE NEIGHBOURING SEATS, VILLAGES, &c.

ILLUSTRATED

With a Plan of Bristol,

AND A MAP OF THE COUNTRY ELEVEN MILES ROUND.

" Bristow ! the merchant's magazine, enclos'd
With rocky hills, by Avon's streame embrac't,
Faire by industrious workmanship compos'd,
As by great nature's wisdome firmely plac't,
Viewing her verdant Marsh, may well disdain
Rome's sometime glory—Mars his champian plaine."

The Dove ; or Passages of Cosmography, a Poem, 1613.

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TO THE READER.

THE present little manual is an attempt to point out to the visitors of Bristol, Clifton, and the Hotwells, in as concise and popular a manner as possible, their principal institutions, natural beauties, and topographical curiosities. It contains also a description of the adjacent Villages, Noblemen's and Gentlemen's Seats, and every other local information which may be considered interesting or amusing.

30, Wine Street, May, 1826.

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E St. Werburgh's
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G All Saints'
H Christ
I St. Mary le Port
K St. Nicholas
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M St. Michael's
N St. James's
O St. Paul's
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U Clifton
W Chapel of Ease

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b Moravian
c Lewin's Mead Meeting
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f Friends' Meeting House
g Ditto ditto
h Tabernacle
i Independent
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q Counterslip ditto } Baptist
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s Roman Catholic
t Dowry
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v Portland } Methodist
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2 Mansion House
3 Excise Office
4 Merchants' Hall
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57 Redcliff Alms House
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Queens
Square

A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R S T U W

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u

A GUIDE TO BRISTOL,

&c.

HISTORICAL NOTICES.

FOR centuries reputed the second trading city in Great Britain, a county in itself, and still considered as "the Metropolis of the West," from its commerce, extent, and the number of its inhabitants,—BRISTOL claims the attention of the traveller, not only as an ancient borough, and the seat of some of the greatest historical events, but from its admirable situation and romantic vicinity; the Pyrenees themselves, perhaps, do not afford more delightful scenes than are disclosed in certain points on the sides of "our" Avon (a stream which is not unknown to song, since the boy Chatterton mused upon its banks), especially during the autumnal season, when the infinitely grand and gorgeous sun-setting hues appear above and are reflected by the broad Severn,

"dotted with glancing sails"——

the prospect beautifully terminating with the distant and receding shores of Wales.

No reasonable inquirer will expect much information respecting the place prior to the descent of the Romans; if he obtain any, it must be regarded only as tradition, for the statements of the earliest writers are so contradictory and confused, not only in regard to names of places, dates, and distances, but even of events themselves, that it is by far the safest way to consider their writings only as amusing legends.

With this view of the case, know then, careful reader, that the *very* first founder was no less a person than Brennus,* the leader of the Gauls, and the conqueror of Rome, B. C. 388, who from *these very parts* went thither; his

* Our ancestors proceed from race divine;
From Brennus and Belinus is our line,
Who gave to sovereign Rome such loud alarms.
DRYDEN.

Billingsgate, in London, is said to owe its name to Belinus. Like Romulus and Remus, these brothers also quarrelled, but the affair was not so fatal—their mother interfering, desired them to plunge their spears in her bosom, which affecting appeal was the means of their reconciliation.

brother Belinus, it seems, had some share or assisted in the foundation.—To dispel all doubt, are not their venerable statues even now to be seen, "quaintly carvelled," on the tower of St. John's Church, in Broad Street?

It seems that the old Welch chronicles make repeated mention of an inhabited place corresponding in situation with Bristol, under the designation of Caer Oder, which, interpreted in an antiquarian way, means the city of the chasm or "rupture," translated by the Saxons into Cliff-town. Mr. Seyer, in his "Memoirs of Bristol," is confident on this point; the idea appears to be new, and is certainly the most elegant hypothesis yet brought forward:—he observes, "Thus was founded a British town on Clifton hill; the original settlement from which Bristol was derived; and when this latter town began to flourish, and the old hill fortress to be neglected, it was easy and natural to call the new town adjoining by the old name, as happened at Salisbury, Winchester, Colchester, and other places. It is curious to observe how Clifton, after having transferred its inhabitants to Bristol, and continued an unfrequented village for more than

one thousand years, is now receiving back its population and re-asserting its claim to eminence."

*Caer Brito** is another name assigned to Bristol, which is to say, "The City of the Britons;" the absurdity of which appellation is most palpable, since it must have been at least the principal or *only* city in the whole island to deserve so distinguished a title: there is certainly a *probability*, from its advantageous situation, that a "place, seat, or city," was founded at the conflux of the Avon and Frome Rivers, and might have been recorded as *a* City of the Britons, but surely not by the super-eminent title of THE City of the Britons.—It is, however, no extraordinary result, that in searching out for orthographical authorities, common sense is frequently left far behind—and this legend has most probably only so far obtained, in order to realize the three first letters of its modern name, and is in direct opposition to other derivations, (Saxon) which are Bright-stow (i. e. a bright

* It is ludicrous enough to observe that Antiquarians are at fault to know whether the name Caer Brito (which is only mentioned by Nennius) is intended for Bristol *or* Dumbarton in Scotland!!!

or noble city), and Brig-stow (a city with bridges.)

That the Romans, about the year 50, commanded by Ostorius Scapula, under the Emperor Claudius, were stationed in this neighbourhood, is expressly mentioned by Tacitus;—conjecture says that *he* formed the camp (evidently Roman) of which vestiges remain at this day on the summit of Vincent's Rocks, Clifton, (the Caer Oder of Mr. Seyer) and which, from its commanding and impregnable situation, is well supposed to have been the head-quarters. Having chased those inhabitants of Britain, whom they could not conquer, into Wales, it behoved the invaders to secure the fruitful western borders from the irruption of their expatriated enemies; though some writers affirm that their object was rather to keep down a spirited and troublesome race called the *Cangi*,* supposed chiefly to inhabit Somersetshire; in either case it is na-

* The Village of Keynsham, on the Bath road, is said to have been a station belonging to the *Cangi*. In the year 49, two trophies were erected by the Emperor Claudius, in commemoration of his having *annihilated* this warlike people.

tural to suppose (and all evidence goes to confirm the supposition) that the Romans remained in this neighbourhood in very considerable numbers. Many other stations in the vicinity can be even now clearly pointed out; indeed, so many Roman remains in the shape of coins, vases, bricks, pavements, &c. &c. have been from time to time unearthed, that the fact is indisputable.

"In the year 915," says Stow, "a great navy of Danes sailed about the West Country, and landed in divers places, taking great preys, and went to their ships again. The King Edward senior (the son of Alfred) for strengthening the country, made a castle at the mouth of the Avon." It is upon this slender notice alone that the early foundation of Bristol Castle rests, which actually stood above five miles from *the mouth* of the Avon; when, had it been erected for the purpose of checking marauders by sea, who were wont to fly to their ships again, its site was evidently as ill selected as might well be, there being such natural strong holds on both sides the river, by the possession of which an enemy might easily control the whole neighbourhood.

A long period is now wholly unaccounted for, as no allusion is made to Bristol during the Danish wars, which very naturally justifies those writers who affirm that we were without "a local habitation and a name," till a little prior to the conquest. "The first coin bearing the name of Bristol which I have met with," says Ruding, in his Annals of British Coinage, "is a penny of Canute, of which there are four or five varieties."

Brictric, a wealthy Saxon, to whom it is supposed Dugdale has alluded in a quotation from a chronicle of Tewkesbury, by the name of Brictanus, is said to have founded, or at least walled, this city: perhaps also gave it his name; and which will afford as good an etymon as any other.* This is a period of Bristol history which is better passed over in silence; for what is recorded, if strictly examined, proves only to be corroberative, and is little better than imaginary.

The following notice respecting Brictric is so remarkably interesting and curious, that it were

* Canute's penny, however, just mentioned, must be set against this conjecture.

well worthy the consideration the Great Unknown, as the foundation of an historical novel. "He was a nobleman of great wealth and consequence, and was employed by King Edward the Confessor in an embassy to the court of Baldwin, Earl of Flanders, where he had the misfortune to attract the notice of Maud or Matilda, the Earl's daughter; and not making that return of affection which she hoped to experience, he felt the full effect of disappointed love stimulated into enmity. For she afterwards married William, Earl of Normandy; and when the unaccountable success of his expedition into England had raised from obscurity the humble fortune of the Normans, Matilda, now Queen of England, adopting the insolence of her countrymen, besought her husband to give up Brictric and his estates to her disposal; whereupon, the king following his usual policy of extirpating the Saxon nobility and gentry, threw Brictric into prison, where he died."—Memoirs of Bristol, vol. 1, p. 258.

Strong holds, in the more barbarous periods of English history, were objects of the greatest solicitude to those in power;—hence, from the formidable fortress erected here by the Earls of

Gloucester,* our city becomes strikingly connected with the history of the country soon after the conquest. Of this celebrated castle, however, hardly a vestige remains, though its site can be clearly pointed out: and we may congratulate ourselves upon its destruction; for as long as it existed, it was the resort of robbery, cruelty, and violence. Suffice it to say, that in the reign of King John it was annexed to the crown; that at the dissolution of monasteries much church plate was coined into monies, and a printing press set up within its walls, for printing of homilies; that Charles I. sold it to the corporation for the sum of nine hundred and fifty-nine pounds; and that Oliver Cromwell decreed its demolition in 1655.†

* There is no mention of Bristol Castle in Domesday Book. Bristol is there assessed at five hundred marks. The Bishop of Constance (Godfrey) is said to have built the castle, but on very slender grounds. Looking back through the mists of antiquity, as carefully as possible, Robert Fitzhamon appears to us to have been its veritable founder.

† The constables were sent to warn *every* householder to assist in the demolition personally or by substitute. Its destruction, some say, was completed in a fortnight!

A guild, or fraternity calling themselves Calendaries, remarkable, first, for being the only society of the name on record; and, secondly, as a coalition of the clergy and laity, whose object was to record events, and preserve the necessary documents, existed here, some say as early as 700!! Their labours, alas! are lost to society by reason of a most unfortunate fire in 1466, "through the carelessness of a drunken pointmaker;" but Robert Ricaut, a calendary and townclerk here, (18th K. Edw. IV.) did "devise, ordain, and make for a remembratif ever hereafter" by command of the then mayor (Spencer) "*the Maire of Bristowe is register, or ellis the Maire is kalender,*" which is now carefully preserved in the town-clerk's office, and annually exhibited on Michaelmas day, when the new mayor is sworn into his office. It is a thick folio, in good preservation, well written, partly on vellum and partly on paper, ornamented with rude portraits of the kings, and several other paintings of the same kind. About the beginning of Henry VII.'s reign the hand-writing changes, and the chronicle is continued by different persons nearly to the present time. Beside the calendar, it con-

tains the form of choosing the mayor, &c. with the ceremonies and oaths used on that occasion, which is the most valuable part of the book, and a very curious painting representing the ceremony. Several other chronicles, containing many local events, mixed up with general records, are to be found in Bristol, in private hands; these have been well examined, and their contents published.

To William Botoner, otherwise William of Worcester, the historians of Bristol are under peculiar obligations. He was a native of Bristol in the time of Henry VI. and described every building he saw with painful minuteness, giving us the measurements by the number of strides he was compelled to make in traversing the different objects he describes. His manuscript long lay hid in Bennet College Library, Cambridge: it was his common-place pocket book, and the companion of his travels, but written in so vile a character, that it required an Œdipus to decypher it; which tedious task, however, was executed by the late ingenious Mr. Nasmith, who published the book, with Simeon Simeonis, in 1778. Botoner died in the year 1484. He

is said to be the first who translated Cicero's Discourse on Old Age; dedicating it to Bishop Wainfleet.

General English History informs us that the Empress Maud was conducted to Bristol by King Stephen, to join her brother, the noble Earl of Gloucester:—it is mentioned as a piece of perfect infatuation, the fruit of which was his own confinement here shortly afterwards. Earl Robert's head quarters at Bristol became, during these intestine disorders, a mere strong hold of banditti, which the Earl could by no means restrain; they made excursions hence to plunder the neighbouring counties, and returned to the Castle with numbers of miserable captives; and many who could not redeem themselves they murdered in torturing to make them confess what money they could raise. Bristol at this time is mentioned as being "the volcano whence the kingdom was deluged with fire and sword." The son of Maud, (King Henry II.) it seems, was educated at Bristol, being brought hither when nine years old; and when he afterwards came to the crown, knighted Robert Fitzharding, then Governor of Bristol, making him Lord of Berkeley, which name and family have descended

to the present time. During this reign, Dermot, King of Leinster, in Ireland, with only sixty retainers, fled over to Bristol for succour, subjecting himself and kingdom to the crown of England; and some years after, the King granted to this city leave to inhabit, possess, and enjoy the City of Dublin; (then called Devlin) and a colony from this place went thither accordingly.

King John, as Lord of Bristol, by marrying Isabel, daughter of William, Earl of Glocester, renewed the Bristol Charters, and pointed out the limits of the City. He placed his son (afterwards Hen. III.) here to receive his education.

The most unjustifiable act of King John was the imprisonment of his niece, the Princess Eleanor of Brittany, whom he brought from the Continent and immured in Bristol Castle in the year 1202; where she was closely confined for the remainder of her life,—a period of forty years; and guarded by four knights, lest she should have an opportunity of engaging in a clandestine marriage, by which the succession to the crown might afterwards become disputable. She was undoubtedly the hereditary heiress, but languished in hopeless imprisonment

during the minority of Henry III. It was thought expedient, however, that the governor of the castle should annually exhibit the royal captive before the people, to prevent any suspicion of further injurious treatment—a fact which proves that her captivity excited public commisseration.

King John compelled the Jews to pay great part of his charge into Ireland. (The burgesses of Bristol contributed one thousand marks.) A Jew, named Abraham, resident here, refused to ransom himself. The king ordered that he should every day lose a cheek tooth till he paid ten thousand marks. He lost one per day for seven days, and then, having but one tooth left, paid the money. There is an account in the Harleian MSS. of the *crucifixion* of a Jew in Bristol, temp. Henry. III.

In 1215, Cardinal Guallo, the pope's legate, in the presence of Henry III. held a synod in Bristol, in which Louis, the French king's son, who had been invited over by the barons, was excommunicated; and in 1220, Henry III. with his counsellors and tutors came to Bristol, and permitted the burgesses to choose a mayor, together with two "grave, *sad*, worshipful men," as *pre-*

positors or sheriffs, and also a coroner, "that successors should inherit the goods of the deceased," and that the inhabitants should be as free as those of London.

It has been said that Prince Edward was a prisoner in our castle in 1263; it is certain that in the feuds of the time, Bristol stood out for the barons, and was afterwards fined one thousand pounds for the defection, when besieged and taken by the prince.

King Edward, who during the civil wars had suffered many injuries from Llewellin, Prince of Wales, now resolved to prevent him from doing any future mischief. While he was making preparations to invade Wales, four ships belonging to the port of Bristol captured a vessel near the island of Scilly, on board of which was one of the daughters of the Earl of Leicester, who was contracted to Llewellin. The prize was particularly acceptable to the king, who at once deprived an enemy of his expected bride, and held in captivity the daughter of his once formidable opponent. The prince demanded his bride, but experienced the mortification of a stern refusal; nothing therefore remained but an appeal to the

sword. In the course of the summer of 1277, Edward conquered Wales, and compelled the haughty Llewellin to submit to a treaty, by which he was obliged to pay fifty thousand pounds, and hold the isle of Anglesey of the crown of England, under the annual tribute of one thousand marks. At the conclusion of the treaty, the king restored the lady to whom Llewellyn was contracted, and did him the honour to assist at his nuptials.

King Edward, 1284, came from Wales to Bristol about the middle of December, kept his court here, and solemnized the festival of Christmas "with much content." At this period too, it has been confidently asserted, he held a Parliament, but this has been denied by others, who state that it was only a council of certain "magnates." In 1305, the king taxing all the corporate cities and towns, Bristol paid four hundred pounds.

Soon after the accession of King Edward II. Gaveston, his favourite, became so unpopular, that the parliament petitioned the king to banish him; Edward consented with great reluctance,—appointed him governor of Ireland, and accompanied him to Bristol, on his way

to that kingdom. And in 1326, when Queen Isabella invaded England, being incapable of raising an army, he soon after rashly resolved to abandon his country, and seek an asylum himself in Ireland. With this intention he left Hugh Spencer the elder, Earl of Winchester, to defend the city of Bristol; but the Queen's army besieged it with such vigour that it held out but three days, when the Earl, who was ninety years of age, was gibbetted in his armour, and after hanging two days, his body was cut in pieces and given to the dogs; his head was exposed on a pole, and sent to Winchester. The king himself, every one knows, was soon after cruelly put to death in Berkeley Castle.

In this reign, A. D. 1305, a singular appeal was made to parliament by the mayor and burgesses of Bristol, against Maurice, Earl of Berkeley, and the men of Redcleeve, who insisting on certain manorial rights, had occasioned great disturbances, particularly in the assault of one "Adam the cheesemonger:" arbitrators were appointed by parliament, with ultimate reference to the king.

As a sort of finish to this affair, in 1312

a most violent commotion took place in Bristol, during which, the king having in vain called upon the citizens for their allegiance, and deprived the magistracy of their powers, actual and offensive war was waged between the castle and the town; the citizens building a wall and fort where Dolphin Street now stands, (formerly called Defence Lane.) "From this wall and from several other streets of the town, they kept up an irregular warfare against the castle, sometimes shooting into it square heavy arrows called *quarels*, and other missive weapons, keeping it by these means in a sort of siege, and suffering no one to come out from thence into the town but by their permission; they in the castle carrying on similar hostilities." For two years and more the town continued in this state of rebellion, during which time complaints were continually sent to the king, both from the town and from the constable of the castle; meanwhile the government of the town was carried on as usual by the mayor and bailiffs in the king's name, but no doubt, contrary to his authority. What was the exact date of the surrender we are not informed: it must have been in the summer

or autumn of 1316. The king immediately took the government of the town into his own hands, and kept it for some months, appointing Maurice, son of Thomas Lord Berkeley, as custos of the town and castle, and probably keeping a strong garrison there. "The utter oblivion (Mr. Seyer justly observes, to whom we refer the reader for particulars of this singular and well authenticated relation) into which this important occurrence has fallen, is not the least remarkable part of it. Beside that our calendars are silent concerning it, there is not the smallest traditional memorial of it remaining in Bristol, and the discovery of an event so interesting as the rebellion of one of the principal cities in the kingdom, maintained by force of arms, for three years, which has been overlooked by our historians, and is here brought to light by an examination of ancient rolls, may induce a reasonable suspicion that other events of equal curiosity might be discovered by an attentive search into our national records."

In 1316, the famine was so intolerable that we are told "the prisoners in Bristol jail did pluck and tear those that were newly brought in, and devoured them half alive.

King Edward III. on the 8th of August, 1373, rewarded the loyalty of the inhabitants of Bristol by granting them a charter, which conferred peculiar immunities; "for a fine of six hundred marks his majesty granted the town to be separated from Gloucestershire and Somersetshire, and to be henceforth a county of itself," &c. &c. Thirty-six deputies, selected from Bristol, Somerset, and Gloucestershire, in equal proportion, were appointed to determine the boundaries. Their proceedings were afterwards confirmed by authority of parliament.

As a memorial of gratitude to their beneficent sovereign, the corporation of Bristol, in 1373, erected a high cross, on the site of an ancient cross in High Street. It was adorned with rich gothic ornaments; the statues of King John, Henry III. and Edward III. were placed in niches; and the statue of Edward IV. another royal benefactor to the city, was afterwards placed in a vacant niche, in the year 1461.

In the summer of 1399, King Richard II. arrived in Bristol on his way to Ireland. It is also recorded that in 1398 the king caused a theatre to be built at Bristow for a combat to be

fought between two Scots, the one an esquire, appellant, the other a knight, defendant. The appellant was overcome and hanged.

In this reign, Henry, Duke of Lancaster, (afterwards Henry IV.) invaded England, marched to Bristol, besieged the castle, took it, and ordered William Lord Scroop, Sir John Bushy, and Sir Henry Greene, three of the king's counsellors, to be beheaded without a trial.

1400, Thomas Lord Spencer was beheaded at the high cross, and his head sent to London, for a conspiracy against Henry IV. "The king granted by writ to William Flaxman a certain gown of motley velvet of damaske, furred, which lately belonged to Thomas Lord le Despencer, in which gown the said Thomas was taken prisoner, outside the house of the mayor of Bristol."

It appears that King Henry IV. issued writs for a parliament to be holden at Bristol, but no mention is made of the actual sitting. He also granted a charter, exempting Bristol from the jurisdiction of the court of admiralty.

King Henry VI. came to Bristol 1446, took up his residence near Redcliff Church, and during his stay granted some privileges to the

mayor and commonalty. In 1456, Queen Margaret came here also, "with a great traine of the nobility, and was honourably received and entertained."

King Edward IV. came to Bristol, September, 1461, where by his order were beheaded Sir Baldwin Fulford, knight, and two esquires. This circumstance has been immortalized by the well-known poem of Chatterton's "Sir Charles Bawdin." King Edward stood at the east window of St. Ewen's Church to see Sir Baldwyn pass by to execution.

The battle of Nibley Green, fought March 20, 1469, being the very counterpart of Chevy Chace, here deserves our notice; the shortest account is from Leland. "There was great heart burning between the Lord Berkeley and the Lord Lisle, for the manor of Wotton under Edge; insomuch that they appointed to fight, and meeting in a meadow at a place called Nibley, Berkeley's archers suddenly shot sore, and the Lord Lisle lifting up the visor of his helm, was by an archer of the Forest of Dean (Black Will so called) shot in at the mouth and out of the neck; and a few beside being slain, Lisle's men fled, and

Berkeley with his men strait spoiled the manor place of Wotton, and kept the house. Berkeley favoured Henry IV's part; Lisle favoured Edward IV. Berkeley to win afterward King Edward's good will, promised to make the Marquis of Dorset his heir, but that succeeded not. Berkeley was once a sure friend to King Richard III. Thus parted Berkeley from his lands. First he was rather winked at than forgiven the death of Lord Lisle. And he being without heirs, his brother sold and did bargain for his own son, heir apparent to the lands. Whereupon Lord Berkeley in a rage made King Henry VII. his heir for most of his lands, and was afterwards made a Marquis, and lieth buried in the Augustines Friers, in London."*

Queen Margaret came again to Bristol soon after the battle of Barnet, but finding the city favoured rather the house of York, retired to Wales.

In 1487, King Henry VII. came to Bristol. He was received with great demonstrations of joy; and a pageant performed on the occasion. In 1490, he paid another visit, and while here

* This interesting affair may be seen at large in Mr. Seyer's Memoirs.

exacted what is curiously called "a benevolence;" making every citizen who was worth twenty pounds pay twenty shillings, *because* their wives went so sumptuously apparalled! Thus he obtained five hundred pounds. In 1497, the King and Queen visited Bristol, and lodged at the great house on St. Augustine's Back. The same year, the Cornish rebels sent to the mayor of Bristol to billet two thousand men, which he not only denied, but forbad them on their peril to approach the town. The whole strength of the town was in readiness; for which they received great commendation of the king. In 1500, the king granted a new charter to the corporation, and also presented his own sword to be borne before the mayor, which is still in the possession of the corporation.

An old MS. says that King Henry VIII. went to Thornbury in his progress, and thence came disguised to Bristol, with certain gentlemen, to Mr. Thorn's house, and secretly viewed the city, and he said to Mr. Thorn, this is now but the *town* of Bristol, but I will make it the *city* of Bristol: which he afterwards did by erecting it into a bishop's see.

In Queen Mary's reign, Richard Sharp, a weaver; Thomas Hales, a shoemaker; Thomas Benion, a shearman; a young man, a carpenter; and Edward Sharp, a Wiltshire-man, aged threescore; were burned on St. Michael's Hill, as heretics.

The following singular notice occurs under the year 1561: "This year was much trouble about the christening of a child, for which the whole city was in an uproar, and went all armed in the marsh, one among another, not knowing scarce their foes. The mayor commanded the marsh gates to be taken off (which were never put on since) to make more passage for the commons; and he with his brethren stood trembling in the marsh, to see what would become of the stir; which in the end was pacified by the help of Mr. Chester, a point maker, with his company."

In the summer of 1574, Queen Elizabeth paid Bristol a visit, and during her abode was entertained with divers pageants, and feats of war by land and water. "The queen was present during three days, for whose standing there was built a large scaffold of timber in the marsh,

where she had the full sight of every action that was performed by the best experienced men in martial practice about this city, with very great charges, especially of gunpowder, whereof no spare was made to give content." In an ancient house in Small Street, now standing, the Queen is said to have lodged.

The Earl of Pembroke came from Wales to Bristol in 1585, to review the trained bands; who taking the upper hand of Mr. Mayor, notice thereof was given to the Queen, who sent for him by post to Court, and he was committed to the Tower for a time: he paid a fine also for the offence.

In 1613, Queen Ann (wife of James I.) was entertained in Bristol with scarcely less ceremony than Queen Elizabeth, the particulars* of which are highly curious.

The important events which occurred in Bristol during the struggle between King Charles I. and the Parliament are so numerous and extensively complicated, that an attempt to notice them fairly would destroy the intention of the present work, which is brevity: the place

* Bristol Memorialist, p. 229.

was alternately in the possession of either party, and though the Parliamentarians finally prevailed, the loyalty of its inhabitants was ever manifest. So much attention has been of late years paid to this eventful tragedy, that most general readers are already aware of the scenes enacted at Bristol.

The following ridiculous story has been published: Mrs. Cary, a widow, who lived on the Back in the year 1631, having been terrified with frightful apparitions of King Charles dressed in black—sometimes appearing with his head off, at other times with a bloody crown, went to London and was introduced by the Earl of Dorset to his Majesty. When she informed the king of her visions, he dismissed her, saying, "Take her away, she is a merry woman." Mrs. Cary returned to Bristol, where her mind was again disturbed by a repetition of these horrors, which induced her to go to London a second time. On her arrival she was informed that the king was gone to York, whither she followed him, and was admitted to another interview with his Majesty, but was again discredited and dismissed.

Two unfortunate tradesmen of Bristol, Mess. Yeamans and Boucher, were executed in Wine Street for their attachment to the royal cause, notwithstanding the king had sent a trumpeter from Oxford with a letter in their behalf.

After the battle of Worcester, Clarendon relates that Charles II. disguised as a servant, rode on a double horse before Mrs. Lane, quite through Bristol; and when he rode near the place where the great fort had stood, he could not forbear putting his horse out of the way, and rode with his mistress behind him round about it.

In the month of June, 1657, Richard Cromwell, son of the Lord Protector, came to Bristol and was very honourably entertained by the mayor and his brethren.

In the beginning of the year 1660, when the nation was thoroughly sick of political experiments and the rump parliament, "the apprentices of the city of Bristol did rise and cryed up for 'a free parliament;' and they kept the city *a whole week*, and then went into the Marsh and laid down their arms, by reason that a troop of horse came to the city to suppress them."

Saturday, September 5, 1663, King Charles

II. with his Queen Catharine visited Bristol, and with them came James, Duke of York, and his Duchess, the Duke of Monmouth, Prince Rupert,* and a great train of nobility. Queen Katharine also visited Bristol in 1674 and in 1677.

The Duke of Ormond set out for Ireland in August, 1665. He stayed a few days at Bristol to make some provision for the peace of that city, then divided into factions, and ready to break out into tumults.

Monmouth's rebellion is said to have failed in its object only by the duke's refraining to invest Bristol: when pressed to do so, the duke's compassionate answer, "God forbid that I should bring the calamities of fire and sword together on so noble a city," (the Duke of Beaufort having declared that he would set the town on fire in that event) naturally raised a sympathy

* The prince's feelings must have been strongly excited during this visit; that is to say if he *was* a man of feeling. Prince Rupert is named as the inventor of the art of mezzotinto scraping, from observing the accidental effects of rust upon a soldier's firelock. The glass drops which suddenly break to powder in the hand are called Rupert's drops; he having introduced them to the notice of the Royal Society.

for his cause; we find accordingly that Bristol was not forgotten in Judge Jefferies's "Progresses."

In 1687, King James II. compelled the corporation of Bristol to resign their seats, and nominated others.

In 1690, King William III. on his return from Ireland, after the battle of the Boyne, passed through Bristol.

A mint was set up to coin money, in the sugar house (formerly the residence of Norton the Alchemist) behind St. Peter's Church, in 1695:—in 1697 it ceased to work, after coining forty millions fifty thousand pounds. Wood's halfpence were coined in Bristol.

Queen Anne, accompanied by Prince George, visited Bristol in 1702, and was received with great ceremony; in 1710, she granted a new charter, rendering the corporation more independent of the crown than heretofore. On this charter great stress is usually laid.

The European Magazine for January, 1793, contains an engraving and description of a remarkable *cobweb*, discovered in the summer-house of Mr. Brayne, cooper, in a garden in Baldwyn Street, on the day when the news of the Queen's (Anne) death arrived in Bristol.

In a German work, entitled "The Principal Routes in Europe," printed at Hamburgh, and published in 1713, it is stated that the principal Inns in Bristol were designated *the Man of War* and *the Prodigal Son.*

In the beginning of King George I.'s reign, party spirit and tumult for some time prevailed in Bristol, but without any very serious consequences.

In 1735, the very beautiful equestrian statue of King William was erected in Queen* Square, after a model by Rysbrach. It cost one thousand eight hundred pounds.

In 1745, the Tryal privateer and her prize, which she had taken, bound to Scotland, with firelocks and other warlike stores, and having on board six thousand pounds in money and a number of men, came into Kingroad.

In 1749, much rioting in Bristol, in consequence of the erection of turnpike gates.

The workmen employed in the extensive collieries in this neighbourhood in May, 1753,

* So named in consequence of *Queen* Anne's visit while it was building: as was Prince's Street, in compliment to her husband, *Prince* George of Denmark.

were very tumultuous on account of the high price of bread: it was not until several lives were lost, that their proceedings could be suppressed.

In November, 1758, the *Belliqueux*, a French ship of 64 guns and 417 men, by mistake entered the Bristol Channel in a fog, and cast anchor, not knowing where she was. News was soon brought to Kingroad, where lay the Antelope of 50 guns, and an officer was dispatched to Captain Saumarez, who happened to be at a ball at the Hotwells. A waiter mounted on the table and demanded aloud, "Is Captain Saumarez in the room?"—"Here," was the answer from among the crowd, and a few hours brought him in sight of the enemy. The commander of the Belliqueux at first was inclined to fight, but afterward struck his flag, and was brought a prize into Kingroad.

January 19, 1777, a fire broke out in Bell Lane, which consumed several warehouses; the incendiary proved to be the notorious Aitken, alias "Jack the Painter," who had set fire to Portsmouth Dock Yard, December 17 previous, and for which he suffered March 10.

On Thursday, September 19, 1793, a mob collected at Bristol Bridge, disputing the further right of demanding tolls for passing over;—the result was the burning of the gates and the board which announced the rates; new gates were erected, which were the next day also destroyed;—the place continuing a scene of great tumult till the Monday following, when the Hereford Militia was called out, and the riot act read—the mob refusing to disperse, the soldiers, after repeated insults, were commanded to fire, which they did with fatal effect, many persons being killed, and others wounded.

From this period, whatever historical allusions are necessary, they will be made in descanting on the several objects of interest to which we immediately allude.

Notices of many distressing visitations of pestilence, flood, fire, and famine have been avoided.

OF THE CATHEDRAL,

Formerly the Abbey of St. Augustine, or Monastery of Black Regular Canons of the Order of St. Victor.

AS our Cathedral was originally a Monastery dedicated to St. Augustine, tradition has hitherto been content with saying that in 603 one Jordan, a delegate of St. Austin, came to Bristol, as a missionary from Rome, and was buried here. Mr. Seyer, however, has broached a new opinion in these remarkable words, "Moreover, I undertake to *convince* my reader, that not Jordan only, but Austin himself also preached here, and that his celebrated conference with the British bishops was holden on our College Green; and I suppose that the monastery afterward built there received its name as a memorial of that transaction. And this I say without partiality for him whom we call *St.* Augustine, but induced by historical evidence alone." Again he says, "I know no place the name of which has any relation to this conference except St. Augus-

tine's Green, in Bristol, nor any place where a number of bishops from South Wales would so conveniently meet as in Bristol. And nothing is more probable than that the pious founder of the abbey gave it its name in memory of St. Augustine, and that Harding, his father, named one of his sons Jordan in memory of the preacher, Augustine's companion."

Sir Robert Fitzharding, grandson of the King of Denmark, created Earl of Berkeley by the Empress Maud, and the intimate friend of King Henry II. began the foundation of the Abbey of St. Austin's, in 1140, and built the church and all the offices in six years time; it was dedicated April 11, 1148, the said Robert laying on the altar various title deeds of lands in Gloucestershire. His tomb, a little to the east from the door, was repaired 1742; it is enclosed with rails, having two sculptured figures, himself and *Eva*, his wife. Here lies also Maurice* Lord Berkeley, aged thirty-seven, who died at Berkeley, 1368, of wounds received at the battle of Poictiers. He was wounded by a sword that

Barrett says it was Lord Thomas, son of Maurice, who was wounded at Poictiers.

passed through both his thighs. It is said that he remained a year at the house in Picardy of the squire who wounded him before he was well enough to return, and then paid six thousand nobles for his ransom.

Five and twenty abbots* are named in succession to the Dissolution; among whom was the good John Newland, alias Nailcheart,† a man of great abilities, and often employed by King Henry VIII. in foreign embassies: he beautified his church and added many buildings to it, and wrote its history and an account of

* The last abbot, Morgan Guilliam ap Guilliam, was charged with keeping *six* lewd women.

† His arms display a heart pierced with three nails, which may be seen over the chancel of St. Augustine's Church, to which it seems he was a benefactor. This device frequently appears among the ornaments of the cathedral; as does also the annexed monogram.

the family of the Berkeleys, still in MS. In Wood's Athenæ Oxon. vol. 1, p. 639, may be read a long account of him. The *apartments* over the very beautiful Saxon archway leading to Lower College Green are said to be of his erection, and one of the sculptured figures on the south side intended to represent himself. An inscription on this gateway says that King Henry II. and Lord Robert were conjointly the founders of the Monastery. It is deserving of inquiry why the statues and arms of Edward the Confessor and Richard de Clare, Earl of Pembroke, should appear on this gateway if they were not connected with the foundation. They each bear in their hands a title-deed, as well as King Henry and Lord Berkeley (the latter holding also a model of the building.) The remarkable circumstance too of Pembroke's arms being emblazoned at the high altar, together with Berkeley's and Henry II.'s, proclaims him to have been a patron, benefactor, or founder. We cannot help coming to the conclusion, that *before* Fitzharding's erection, there must have been some religious establishment, which Edward the Confessor, and an Earl of Pembroke, had en-

dowed; or that some such establishment was annexed. Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, it is said, built Chepstow Castle, and was buried at Gloucester.

Chatterton makes Rowley say, "St. Austin's Chapel: Thys freemied pyle ytte is uncouthe to saie whom the same dyd ybuilde. But it mote nedes be eld; sythence it was yn ruyn in the dayes of Wm. le Bastarde; The dribblette remaines wyll shewe its auncientrie and nice carvellynge. An aunciente Bochord saieth Geoffrie a Norman carveller dyd newe adorne the same in Edward Confessors' daies." To this account Barrett adds, "This Chapel stood next the fine gate leading to the Lower Green."

The gateway has been considered as the only vestige of the *original* structure; and, from its great beauty, has attracted much notice. The Chapter-house, however, and part of the Cloisters are evidently Saxon, and most likely co-eval. The present Cathedral, deprived as it is of its western part home to the tower, consists of the choir and the two side ailes, *all of equal height, and part of the nave,* producing a most singularly beautiful and grand effect; a mode of

structure not to be met with in any other cathedral; the low side ailes, as usually seen, unquestionably diminishing the grandeur as well as limiting the view. There is a tradition that the western part was demolished in that great confusion in Henry VIII's time, and the materials sold and disposed of before that king had determined to convert it into a cathedral and a bishop's see. As there is no record to establish this fact, others have thought it was never finished. The builders of churches, it is said, first formed the whole plan of their building; and then began to build at the altar or east part, which they used for religious services, till by degrees they could complete the whole. Whether they stopped this building after finishing the tower is the question. It is said that Edmond Knowles, (who was abbot twenty-six years) began building the present church anew from the ground. There is great reason to believe that the building was actually finished, and extended one hundred feet more to the westward than at present; a large stone at the end of one of the garden walls evidently points out the extent of the whole building: and some remains of gothic arches beyond

the tower still shew the church was *once* continued to the westward.

The Cathedral, at the dissolution of monasteries, was dedicated to the Holy and Undivided Trinity; the bishop's arms are, sable, three ducal coronets in pale, or. Paul Bush was the first Bishop. Ant. a Wood gives an account of him, i. p. 89. Bishop Warburton, author of the Divine Legation of Moses, was once Dean. The archdeaconry of Dorset is annexed to this foundation, and there are six Prebendaries and a Chancellor. The liberal endowment and revenues of this church were very much impaired in the time of Queen Elizabeth, when for thirty-two years together it had no bishop; but was all that time held *in commendam* by the Bishops of Gloucester, and it is now esteemed almost the least valuable bishoprick.

When the Bishop's Palace was rebuilding, in 1744, a parcel of plate fell through the floor in the corner of one of the rooms, which by this accident was found to be decayed, and occasioned the floors being taken up; when to the surprise of the workmen, a room appeared underneath, in which were found a great many human bones

and instruments of iron: this room was supposed to have been used for the punishment of the refractory and criminals. At the same time was discovered a private passage to this dungeon, originally constructed with the edifice, being an arched way just large enough for one person to pass in at a time, made in the thickness of the wall; one end terminated in the dungeon, and the other in an apartment of the house, which by all appearance had been used as a Court; but both entrances of this mural passage were walled up, and so concealed, that no one could suspect it to be any other than one solid thick wall.

In what is called the Elder Lady Chapel, and which formerly had the right of sanctuary, a device appears, which has occasioned some comment; while the shepherd sleeps, a wolf is devouring the sheep;—a ram meanwhile is playing a sort of fiddle, using a remarkably long bow. Now the invention of the fiddlestick is dated whole centuries after the time of building our Church.*

* This account of the sculptured figures, still to be seen as above quoted, has been repeatedly published, with a suggestion that some important moral, if not

The great east window of painted glass is a confused jumble of fragments, the result, no doubt, of Presbyterian prejudice; the other eastern windows (also of coloured glass) are said to have been the gift of the celebrated Mrs.

religious, inference was intended by the design: now we differ, not only as to the *meaning* of these ornaments, but to the very description of the figures themselves. In Dr. Stukely's account of similar ornaments to be found in the cloisters of Magdalen College, Oxford, he concludes them to be "whimsical figures, which serve to amuse the vulgar, but are only the licentious inventions of the mason:" just in the same light we regard these ornaments in the Elder Lady Chapel. There are *several*, which we will endeavour to particularise, according as they appear to our unspectacled optics. The ram is playing his ribible—but the shepherd asleep is no where to be seen—in his stead we perceive an ape, (assuredly it is an ape) either playing upon the syrinx, or else about to drink: in his left hand he bears a sort of thyrsus: these jolly companions may, we think, be conceived to be a satire on the representations of Apollo and Bacchus (or Pan): the animals below are more like a cat with a mouse, than a wolf devouring sheep: at all events, they have no connection with the figures we have just mentioned, any more than the *fox* and *goose*, in the other compartment, have to do with the dwarf who is

Ellen Gwynne: an altar has lately been discovered beneath one of them, which had been plastered up.

Above the communion table, at the bottom of the great east window, are a variety of painted arms, with the letters W. B. interspersed, for

contending with an eagle. In short, they are no more than specimens of grotesque, (or arabesque) which is plainly evinced in another instance, where a ram or goat has got the body of a rabbit or hare suspended on a stick thrown over his shoulder—the body of the goat terminates in a scroll or foliage, as does also the thyrsus of the monkey before alluded to. There is another ape's head to be seen in the chapel.

In one of his Letters to Horace Walpole, Chatterton says, "Nothing is so much wanted as a history of the violin: Rowley proves the use of the bow to be known to the Saxons, and even introduced by them."

William Burton the abbot,* who is said to have built the altar-piece. On each side are two large shields of arms—King Henry II's and Lord Berkeley's on the right; King Henry II's and Clare, Earl of Pembroke's on the left. In several places in the choir, are the letters T. W. twisted together in a cypher, which some suppose to have been placed there in compliment to Cardinal Wolsey;† but the truth is, they were meant for Thomas Wright, who in 1541 was appointed

* His device is a tun, with a tree springing from the bung hole.

†This supposition arose probably from the cypher's appearance, having something like the strings and tassels usually attached to the hat of a cardinal. Wherever the cypher appears, it is accompanied by a remarkable sort of character, monogram, or merchant's mark, in which we think may be found H. K. T. W. and D. H.; intended perhaps as a mystic memorial of the joint exertions of the above Thomas Wright and his Royal Master. It is worthy of notice, that in one of the side ailes, King Henry VIII's arms are placed immediately between these two devices.

receiver general of the chapter at their first foundation, and had the ordering of their officers, and fitting up this church for a cathedral; who took care to set up his cypher in all parts as Abbots Newland and Elliot* had done before him.

In 1712, John Rumsey, Esq. presented to this church a pair of large silver candlesticks, very high and weighty; they cost him one hundred and fourteen pounds, and were taken in 1709, by the Duke and Duchess ships of war, in their expedition to the South Seas, at Paita, by the famous Captain Woodes Rogers.

In 1683, George Williamson B. D. sub-dean, presented a brass eagle to the cathedral, which was sold in 1802, for the alleged purpose of making an addition to the sacramental plate. The fact of *selling* this sacred ornament, coupled with that of *giving away* the beautiful high cross (formerly standing in *High* Street, and latterly in College Green, fronting the Cathedral) is perpetually adverted to by strangers and others, as derogatory to the character of Bristol in matters of taste and feeling.

* The arms of Elliot—in chief, two mullets pierced.

Two monuments here especially deserve notice: that of Mrs. Draper, near the entrance, (said to be the Eliza of Sterne) for the beauty and sentiment of its sculpture (Bacon's;) and that of Mary, the wife of the Rev. William Mason, for its inimitable and affecting inscription. The lines are known far and wide, but as they can never be too highly appreciated, we repeat them:—

Take, holy earth, all that my soul holds dear;
Take that best gift which heav'n so lately gave:
To Bristol's fount I bore with trembling care
Her faded form, she bow'd to taste the wave
And died. Does youth, does beauty read the line?
Does sympathetic fear their breasts alarm?
Speak, dead Maria; breathe a strain divine:
Ev'n from the grave thou shalt have power to charm.
Bid them be chaste, be innocent, like thee,
Bid them in duty's sphere as meekly move;
And if so fair, from vanity as free,
As firm in friendship, and as fond in love—
Tell them, though 'tis a lawful thing to die,
('Twas ev'n to thee,) yet the dread path once trod,
Heav'n lifts its everlasting portals high,
And bids "the pure in heart behold their God."

In the Cloisters lie the remains of that excellent native artist and royal academician, Bird.

Close to the east side of the Cathedral was

born in 1758, that lovely but unfortunate daughter of genius, Mary Robinson.

A singular story is told of a robin, which for fifteen years inhabited this cathedral, and received its subsistence from the hand of the verger. During the time of divine service it usually perched on one of the mitres of the organ, and accompanied the solemnity with offering up its harmonious praise.

The indiscriminate use of *red* sandstone with the freestone in the construction of the outer walls of this church is worthy of notice, because it must have been equally unsightly at its first erection as it is displeasing now: the superior durability of white sandstone is, however, manifestly proved by the circumstance.

CHURCH OF
ST. AUGUSTINE THE LESS.

THIS church was founded by the Abbots of St. Augustine's Monastery, as a chapel for the accommodation of the inhabitants who had

erected houses and lived without the clausum or precincts of the convent. It is mentioned in Gaunt's deeds, in the year 1240. In the chancel may be found the arms of Abbots Newland and Elliot.

A Chapel of Ease has lately been erected in George Street for this Parish, (the architect, Mr. Smirke) and has been much admired for its noble simplicity.

The Carmelite (or White Friars) had a considerable establishment in this parish, occupying all the ground from the Red Lodge down the hill to St. Augustine's Back, now Mr. Colston's School. The following eminent characters belonged to this priory:—John Milverton, who, for opposing the Bishops, was committed prisoner to the Castle of St. Angelo at Rome for three years. John Stow, an ingenious poet, soon after the time of Chaucer. John Spine, doctor and professor of divinity at Oxford; a noted preacher and writer. John Walton, D. D. prior in King Henry VI's time. Nicholas Cantilupe, D. D. of Cambridge. John Hooper, who went abroad after the dissolution of Monasteries, and getting acquainted with some of the

reformers, on his return was made Bishop of Gloucester, and was burnt February 9, 1559, before the west-end gate of his own Cathedral in the time of Queen Mary.

Eleanor, Duchess of Buckingham, 1530, bequeathed her *heart* to be buried in the Grey Friars' Church, London, and her *body* in the White Friars' Church, in Bristol.

THE MAYOR'S CHAPEL,

Formerly the Collegiate Church and Hospital of the Virgin Mary and St. Mark.

IT is observable that this chapel is not built as churches commonly are, east and west, but rather nearer to the north and south, for which some assign this reason, that it was to point to the place of residence of the joint founders and their ancestors, Berkeley Castle; others, that it should point towards the lands with which it was endowed. As this church was formerly called the Gaunt's Church, so the old hospital thereto belonging went by the name of Gaunt's

of Billeswick, "because Maurice de Gaunt built this hospital in Billeswick Manor, in the north-west suburb of the town of Bristol, near the Monastery of St. Augustine, before A. D. 1229, for one chaplain, and one hundred poor people to be relieved every day." Upon this foundation, what is called Queen Elizabeth's Hospital was erected, for the clothing and maintenance of forty-four poor boys—J. Carr, Esq. giving the manor of Congresbury towards its support: these are the City Boys, who usually precede the mayor in processions; they were, prior to 1783, educated on the spot, but were at that time transferred to a building in Christmas Street, which was formerly the Bartholomew Priory; the City Grammar School being removed from thence.

Gaunt's Hospital must have been of great extent, since the boundaries can be traced from the corner of Pipe Lane, Frogmore Street, to the western corner of Mark Lane, St. Augustine's Back; *Orchard* Street being once what its name implies, within the limits.

Leland's notice of this establishment runs thus: "one Henry Gaunte, a knyght, sometyme

dwellynge not farre from Brandone Hylle by Brightstow, erectyd a college of pristes, with a master, on the green of St. Augustine."

The religious of this hospital are frequently named Bonnes Hommes; and were compelled by their rules, when abroad, to wear black caps, having the arms of the establishment worked thereon; namely, a field gules, three geese passant argent.

Under the tower, at the east front, is a small low door to enter the church, and on the north side another, by which you enter into a small room formerly a confessional, with two arches in the wall between this room and the high altar for the priest and penitent: there are eight curious niches round the room, in which images were formerly fixed. The roof is vaulted with freestone; in the centre of which are two curious shields, with several coats of arms in freestone, viz. England and France, the Gourneys,* Points of Acton, &c. &c.

* The arms of Gourney are stated by Barrett to be Or, three pales azure, a shield which appears in painted glass here above the altar, together with Berkeley's arms. Now we are inclined to hazard a

In 1820, this chapel was truly "repaired and beautified," a superb stained window added, &c. &c.

The monumental statue of Sir Henry de Gaunt, master of the hospital in 1230, is yet preserved.

conjecture that Gourney's arms were Azure, a chevron argent, being the shield that is placed quarterly with Berkeley's over the entrance to the Virgin Mary's Chapel in the Cathedral, [which Mr. Barrett calls the *antient* bearing of the Fitzhardings, before they added the ten crosses patee], and for this reason:—the inscription on the monument of Sir Richard Newton Cradock, of Barr's Court, says,

> *Gourney*, Hampton, Cradock, Newton last,
> Held on the measure of that ancient line
> Of Baron's blood; &c. &c.

And on his shield of twenty-four coats—the simple chevron, as above stated, *first* appears. In the recess, immediately to the left of the above-mentioned entrance, where formerly some sculptured knight, we have no doubt, reclined, this coat of a single chevron is eighteen times repeated on the roof. May not one of the Gourneys have rested here? Who could have been the *antient* Fitzharding? it must needs have been Harding himself; as the founder bears the ten crosses.

What was the Baron of Folkingham's arms?

Among the monuments are several figures in antient armour: many Bristol magisterial worthies repose here; as does also the infamous Captain Bedlow, concerned in the Rye-House plot.

A private oratory was discovered lately on the first floor in the house of Mr. Franklyn, situate next door to the chapel, adorned with very singular scriptural paintings. Several other instances could be pointed out in Bristol of remains of religious edifices appearing as part of private houses: in the house of the printer of this Guide may be seen pointed Gothic arches and very antique carved pannels, which plainly indicate that a religious establishment once occupied the site. It is affirmed, indeed, that a church dedicated to St. Andrew, formerly stood at the corner of High Street and Wine Street, but no positive authority can be found for this; the old maps, however, describe the High Cross as being the centre of *four* churches.

In an old Latin deed relating to the Gaunts, mention is made of a piece of ground or croft near the field of St. Brendan, held by a female recluse or hermit.—"In the year 1351, Lucy de

Newchirche repeatedly offered to the Bishop of Worcester, and desired leave to be shut up in the hermitage of St. Brendan, of Bristol, and to quit the world, which, after due inquiry into her conduct and purity of life and necessary virtues for it, was granted." In 1403, Reginald Taillor was hermit. In 1565, a windmill was erected where stood the Hermit's Chapel.

As Brandon Hill was part of the dissolved Abbey of Tewkesbury's estates, Queen Elizabeth sold it to two private individuals, (from whom the corporation purchased it) with this proviso, "They keeping and maintaining the hedges and bushes, and admitting the drying of clothes by the townswomen, as had been accustomed." From this tenure a most wicked and malicious libel has been propagated, derogatory of the fair faces of the daughters of Bristol;—it having been averred that the Queen, taking compassion on the many homely females which she encountered here, gave Brandon Hill as a dowry to poor freemen's daughters: as also the singular privilege to franchise a non-freeman by marriage.

CHURCH OF

ST. MARY REDCLIFF.

"Next Radcleve Chyrche,—oh worke of hand of heaven!
Where Canynge sheweth as an instrument,
Was to mie biamarde* eyn syght newlie given;
Tis past to blazon ytt to good contente;
Ye that would fayne the fetyve† buyldyng see,
Repayre to Radcleve and contented be."

ROWLEY.

THIS church is built on a red sandy rock or cliff, from which it derives its name. It is allowed to be the finest parish church in England; and is, as Chatterton calls it, "The pryde of Bristowe, and the Western Londe." The ascent to this stately structure on the north-west, is by steps eighteen feet long, ornamented with a rail and a handsome balustrade of free-stone. Its length, with the Lady Chapel, is two hundred and thirty-nine feet. The roof of the church throughout, is artificially vaulted

* Curious. † Beautiful.

with stone, and is very lofty. In the year 1445-6, about St. Paul's tide, 100 feet of the steeple was thrown down during a violent storm of thunder, and falling upon the body of the church it became almost a ruin. To the "everlasting prayse" of that worshipful man William Canynges, who undertook to repair, enlarge, and beautify the edifice, which was founded by his ancestors, Simon de Burton and others, we behold this fine church complete; excepting that the steeple was not rebuilt;—a fortunate circumstance perhaps, since the lightning but a few years since, dislodged some large stones from the top of the tower.

The following is not a little curious, being a list of stage properties necessary for the exhibition of what was then termed a Mysterie, extracted from a book belonging to the Church of St. Mary Redcliff, and communicated to the Antiquarian Society.*—"Memorandum: That

* Walpole, in his Miscellanies, dated 1778, says that Vertue the Engraver transcribed it from some old parchments in St. Mary Ratcliffe twenty years ago; and adds, "*That* was the origin of Chatterton's list of great painters, and probably of his other inven-

Master Canynges hath delivered the 4th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1470, to Mr. Nicholas Bettes, Vicar of Ratcliffe; Moses Courteryn, Philip Bartholomew, and John Brown, procurators of Ratcliffe beforesaid, a new sepulchre well guilt, and cover thereto, an image of God Almighty rysing out of the same sepulchre, with all the ordinance that longeth thereto; that is to say, a lath made of timber and iron work thereto. Item, thereto longeth heven made of timber and stained cloth. Item. Hell, made of timber and iron work, with devils, the number thirteen. Item. Four knights, armed, keeping the sepulchre, with their weapons in their hands, that is to say, two spears, two axes, two paves. Item. Four pair of angels wings for four angels, made of timber and well painted. Item. The fadre, the crown, and visage, the ball with a cross upon it, well guilt with fine gold. Item. The Holy Ghost coming out of heven into the

tions. Can it be supposed that Vertue should have seen that old bill, and with his inquisitive and diligent turn, not have inquired whether there was nothing more?"

sepulchre. Item. Longeth to the angels four cheveleres [heads of hair or wigs.]"

The revenues of this church were much wasted during the commonwealth: not only the church estates, but the structure itself did not escape the ravage; the populace tore down many of its ornaments, and all the lofty pinnacles round the church, which were curiously carved, and added much to its external beauty—while on the inside they stole the brass plates from the monuments, broke down the fine organ, and getting together the prayer-books and homilies, and even the bibles, with cushions, cassocks, &c. they made a bonfire of them, as the funeral pile of the church, and parading with streamers made of the surplices cut into flags, and tooting upon the organ pipes, they marched in triumph through the streets.

It has been said, that during the civil wars the church was garrisoned, and had a battery of cannon placed upon its walls.

The altar is decorated by three paintings from the hand of Hogarth; the subjects are the entombment and ascension of Christ—the figure and draperies of the angel who is addressing the three

Maries are strikingly beautiful. There is a traditional story that as soon as Hogarth arrived in Bristol, in passing through Redcliff Street, the sign of the Angel attracted his attention, and on being informed that it was painted by Simmons* of Bristol, he said, "then they need not have sent for me," and immediately engaged Simmons to assist him. This circumstance, connected with the peculiar excellence of "*the angel*" at the altar, gives some reason to conclude that the best feature of the work was painted by the Bristol sign painter. There is another corroborative anecdote: the two artists were walking together about the city, when Hogarth stood for some time contemplating a sign board, and on Simmons asking him why he noticed it, Hogarth replied, "I am sure you painted it, for there is no one else here that could."

The altar is also decorated with a picture by Tresham—the subject is Jesus raising the daughter of Jairus to life. In the cross aile is a large brazen eagle, formerly used as a reading

* The Bristol Memorialist contains a very interesting Memoir of Simmons, from which these anecdotes are borrowed.

desk. There is a large bone preserved at the west end of the church, which the sexton declares was once a rib of the *dun cow*, slain by Guy, Earl of Warwick! Also a suit of armour, worn by Sir William Penn, of Bristol, father of William Penn the Quaker, the founder of Philadelphia in America.

The mayor and corporation go in procession to this church to hear divine service on Whit-Sunday, on which day an ancient custom is continued of strewing the pavement of the church with rushes.

Under a canopy carved in stone, at the south end of the great cross aile, lie the effigies of William Canynges* and Joan his wife. Under the arch is the following inscription:

* In the Gentleman's Magazine, for August, 1806, in a memorandum occurs, "Mr. Lort mentioned that calling on the Bishop of Norwich, and talking with his Lordship on the great qualification of Mr. Canynges, his merits to the town of Bristol, and the kingdom in general—the Bishop made answer, that if he had not prevented it, the inhabitants of that grateful parish had thrown out the monument of its so worthy benefactor!!!"

Mr. William Canings, ye richest marchant of ye towne of Bristow, afterwards chosen five tymes mayor of ye said towne for ye good of ye common wealth of ye same: he was in order of priesthood seven years; and afterwardes Deane of Westbury, and died ye 7th of November, 1474; which sd William did build within ye said towne of Westbury a Colledge (with his canons); and the said William did maintaine, by space of eight years, eight hundred handycraftsmen, besides carpenters and masons, every day one hundred men. Besides, King Edward IV. had of the said William eight thousand marks for his peace,* to be had in one thousand four hundred and seventy tonnes of shipping—these are the names of his shipping, with their burthens:-

ye Mary Canings ..	400	ye Mary Batt	220
ye Mary Redcliff ..	500	ye Little Nicholas ..	140
ye Mary and John ..	900	ye Margaret	200
ye Galliot	150	ye Catherine Boston	22
ye Katherine	140	A Ship in Ireland ..	100

*The case was this, King Edward IV. having his necessities amply supplied by Mr. Canynges, granted him in lieu thereof two thousand four hun-

No age nor time can wear out well woon fame,
The stones themselves a stately work doth shew,
From senceless grave we ground may men's good name,
And noble minds by ventrous deeds we know;
A lantern cleer sets forth a candell light,
A worthy act declares a worthy wight,
The buildings rare that here you may behold
To shrine his bones deserves a tombe of gold;
The famous fabricke that he here hath donne
Shines in its sphere as glorious as the sonne.
What needs more words, ye future world he sought,
An set ye pompe and pride of this at nought;
Heaven was his aim, let heaven be still his station.
That leaves such work for others immitation.

In this monument, which is painted throughout, Maistre Canynges is represented in his magisterial robes: the other monument to his memory is of white marble, where he is attired in the priestly habit as Dean of Westbury.

Of Maistre Canynges, *Rowley* tells us the following amiable anecdote: King Henry VI. offered Maistre Canynge the right of coining, which he refused; whereupon Galfridus Ocamlus, who was with Maystre Canynge and myself said, "Naie bié St. Paul's Crosse, hadde I such an

dred and seventy tons of shipping, free of all import, as appears by the original instrument now in the Exchequer.

offre I would coyne lead, and make ne law hyndrynge hinds taking it." "No doubt, (said Maystre Canynge) but youd dispende heaven to gette goulde, but I dispende goulde to gette heaven."

Mr. Barrett was buried here. Many of his papers were left to Mr. Gapper; those relating to Chatterton were disposed of to the Rev. Mr. Kerrick, of Cambridge, for Dr. Glynn, and were afterwards deposited in the British Museum. Sir John Smith, of Ashton, purchased some MSS. at Mr. Barrett's sale.

Some very antient grave stones and monumental brasses are preserved.

There is, however, NO monument, trace, or mention of that surprising mortal Chatterton, whose labours, misfortunes, and premature death are so mysteriously connected with this noble edifice. Perhaps it would not be proper to commemorate in a christian church one who had committed suicide; but those who think differently, may well console themselves with the idea that the stupendous pile itself is in truth his cenotaph: the stranger resorts to it as the pilgrim was wont to visit a particular shrine —with the same feeling that directs him when

in Warwickshire to visit Stratford;—his name is, as it were, inscribed on every stone. Do you seek the names, acts, or motives of the founders? Chatterton, with his two familiars, Turgot and Rowley, must inform you; his parliament of sprytes must be consulted too on various points of its succeeding history—and never, till the ploughshare shall be driven over its site, can the name of Chatterton be severed or unlinked from that of St. Mary Redcliff.

> "See from the depths of his exhaustless mine
> His glittering stores the tuneful spendthrift throws."

Mr. Croft, in his work called Love and Madness, speaking of Chatterton, makes use of the following remarkable words;—"Nor does my memory supply me with any human being, who, *at such an age*, and with such disadvantages, has produced such compositions. Under the heathen mythology, superstition and admiration would have explained all by bringing Apollo upon earth: nor would the god ever have descended with more credit to himself."

To those who are unread in the Rowleian controversy, the following brief account of the dis-

covery of the MSS. cannot fail to be acceptable: Over the north porch there is a kind of muniment room, in which were deposited six or seven chests; one of which in particular was called Mr. Canynge's *cofre*, in which, about the year 1727, a notion prevailed that some title deeds and other writings of value were contained. An order of vestry was in consequence made, that the chest should be opened under the inspection of an attorney, and that those writings which appeared to be of value should be removed to the south porch of the church. The locks were therefore forced, and not only the principal chest, but the others, which were also supposed to contain writings, were all broken open. The deeds immediately relating to the church were removed, and the other manuscripts were left exposed as of no value. Considerable depredations had been committed upon them by different persons; but the most insatiate of these plunderers was the father of Chatterton, who was a schoolmaster, but nevertheless entirely ignorant of their value or of their contents. A relation being sexton of St. Mary Redcliff, gave him free access to the church. He carried off from time

to time parcels of the parchments; and one time alone, with the assistance of his boys, is known to have filled a large basket with them. They were deposited in a cupboard in the school, and employed for different purposes, such as the covering of copy books, &c. At his death, the widow (then pregnant with our unfortunate poet) being under the necessity of removing, carried the remainder of them to her own habitation. Some years now elapsed: young Chatterton was put to school, but returned to his mother "*as a dull boy incapable of improvement,*" afterwards gaining admission into Colston's Charity School; when at length he was articled to Mr. Lambert, an attorney, he used frequently to come home to his mother by way of a short visit. There, one day, his eye was caught by one of these parchments, which had been converted into a thread-paper; he was very much struck with the appearance of the inscribed characters, and began to question his mother what those thread papers were; how she got them, and whence they came. Upon farther inquiry, he was led to a full discovery of all the parchments which remained;—the bulk of them

consisted of poetical and other compositions, by Mr. Canynge, and a particular friend of his, Thomas Rowley, whom Chatterton at first called a monk, and afterwards a secular priest of the fifteenth century. Such at least appears to be the account which Chatterton thought proper to give, and which he wished to be believed. It is, indeed, confirmed by the testimony of his mother and sister; they say that he was perpetually ransacking every corner of the house for more parchments, and carried away those he had already found by pockets full: that one day happening to see Clarke's History of the Bible covered with one of those parchments, he was very angry, and stripping the book, put the cover into his pocket and carried it away; at the same time stripping a common little Bible, but finding no writing upon the cover, he replaced it again very leisurely. Perrot, the old sexton, who succeeded Chatterton's great uncle, took Mr. Shiercliffe, a miniature-painter of Bristol, in the year 1749, through Redcliff Church; he shewed him in the north porch a number of parchments, some loose and some tied up, and intimated "that there were things there which

would one day be better known, and that in proper hands, they might prove a treasure."

The following account (modernized) of the original foundation of this church was given by Chatterton to Mr. Barrett,* as one of Rowley's manuscripts, "Symonne de Byrtonne, eldest son of Sir Baldwynus de Byrtonne, was born on the eve of the Anunciation, 1265, he was desirable of aspect, and in his youth much given to tournaments, and 1280, at Winchester Christmas games won much honour; he abstained from marriage; he was very learned, and built a house in the Isle of Wight, after the fashion of a royal palace, goodly to behold, with carved pillars, on which this rhyme appeared:—

Full noble is this kingly house,
And eke full noble thee;
Each one is for the other fit
As saints for heaven be.

He was full of alms deeds and beloved of the poor. In 1285, King Edward kept his Christmas at Bristol, and proceeded against the Welchmen, bringing many strong and doughty knights, amongst whom were Sir Ferrars Nevylle,

* Barrett's History of Bristol, p. 568.

Geoffroie Freeman, Clymar Percie, Heldebrand Gournie, Ralph Mohun, Sir Lyster Percie, and Edgare Knyvet, knights of renown, who established a three days' joust on St. Mary's Hill. Sir Ferrars Nevylle appeared in red armour, bearing a rampant lion; against him came Sir Gervase Teysdale, bearing a lance issuing proper, but was quickly overthrown. Then appeared Leonard Ramsey, who had a hand issuant holding a bloody sword piercing a crown, he ran two tilts, but Nevylle threw him on the third rencontre. Then did the aforesaid Sir Symonne de Byrtonne avow that if he overthrew Sir Ferrars Nevylle, he would there erect and build a church to our Lady, (notwithstanding *Lamyngton's "Lady's Chamber"* stood nigh.) He then encountered vigorously, and bore Sir Ferrars horse and man to the ground, remaining king and victor-knight of the joust, and sitting at the right hand of King Edward. In 1291, he performed his vow, building a goodly church from the pattern of St. Oswald's Abbey Church; and the day of our Lord's nativity, 1301, Gylbert de Sante Leonfardoe, Bishop of Chichester, dedicated it to the holy Virgin Mary, mother of God."

In the time of King Henry VI. a chapel stood near to St. Mary Redcliff, called St. Sprite's, (i. e. dedicated to the Holy Ghost) some conjectures have been hazarded that "Lamyngton's Ladies Chamber," above mentioned, and St. Sprite's was the same foundation: it should be recollected that Rowley's testimony, and it seems to rest upon no other, is often very questionable: to do his memory justice, however, some remarkable corroborations, in his numerous writings have been pointed out, of which Chatterton *could not* have been certified, and this renders the question of the genuineness of the Rowley MSS. so very interesting;—a question which in all probability will never be suffered to rest for any great length of time:—a question which will *never* be determined.

Mr. Britton, in his account of Redcliff Church, is rather severe upon the memory of Chatterton, considering him in all respects an impostor, and Rowley a nonentity—but charitably concludes that he was *insane;* being possessed of information that lunacy was a complaint incident to his family!

ST. THOMAS CHURCH.

THIS was from the earliest times a chapel to Bedminster, and is called in old deeds by the name of the Chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr. We are told by our fathers that the late structure was only surpassed by St. Mary Redcliff. The present church was built 1793; it is handsome and capacious.

TEMPLE CHURCH,

Otherwise of the Holy Cross.

THIS Church was founded by the Knights Templars;—their device is here a *Lion* bearing a cross, which has been considered by some a mistake of the sculptor for a Lamb. The Lion, however, has got his advocates, and the device is repeated in the form of the weather-vane. The soil was evidently once a marsh, to which is attributed the sinking-in of one side of the

tower, which renders its appearance quite appalling: it is, notwithstanding, pronounced to stand secure, though it has actually separated itself from the church. Speaking of this circumstance, a Flemish author as long ago as 1576 observes, "Abraham Ortelius wrote me word, that himself put a stone of the size of a goose egg into the chink, which, as the bells rang he saw himself give downwards, as the place was narrow or wide, and at length, by the frequent collission was squeezed to pieces: and that when he put his back against the tower, he was afraid he should be oppressed by its fall. That the mayor and others of authority there told him the whole fabrick of this church formerly shook and was like to fall, before the chink was made there, and with such force that the lamps were put out and the oil wasted: of this there were many living witnesses in that parish. But the church now, because it is not affected by the sound of the bells, stands without motion." The tower is said to stand at this present time four feet from the perpendicular.

In 1788, a remarkable impostor, supposed to be possessed of the powers of ventriloquism,

greatly duped the then Vicar of Temple, the Rev. Mr. Easterbrook, with many others. The following is the title of a pamphlet published at the time, "A Narrative of the extraordinary case of George Lukins, of Yatton, Somersetshire, who was possessed of Evil Spirits for near eighteen years. Also an Account of his remarkable Deliverance in the Vestry Room of Temple Church, in the City of Bristol. Extracted from the Manuscripts of several persons who attended; with the Rev. Mr. Easterbrook's Letter annexed, authenticating the particulars which occurred at Temple Church."

There is still in the church a curious brass sconce, with twelve branches; on the top are the Virgin and Child, and under them St. George killing the dragon, of very neat workmanship, probably used in the time of the Knights Templars. There is a chapel here, which was formerly used by the Weavers' Company.

The 26th of King Henry VIII. a great controversy arose betwixt the Lord Prior of St. John of Jerusalem, in England, and the mayor and commonalty of Bristol, relating to the privilege of sanctuary in Temple Street, of holding

a court, &c. &c. which was referred to the Chief Justice and Chief Baron, who declared that the liberty of sanctuary should be void. King Henry soon afterwards settled all disputes by the Dissolution.

Temple Meads, being part of the lands belonging to the house of the Knights Templars, were exempt from tythes, and are so to this day; the corporation holding those lands in the same manner as the religious did.

There was once an establishment of Augustine Friars where the streets called the Great Gardens now stand in this parish; and another religious house or monastery, just within the spot where stood the city gate, Temple Street.

CHURCH OF
ST. PHILIP AND JACOB.*

THIS church is supposed to have been the chapel of some Benedictines, subject to the

* This is evidently a bad translation of the word Jacobus—since this church was frequently called in old deeds, "St. Jacobus of the Market," to distin-

Abbey of Tewkesbury: its early history appears to be very uncertain. The following is somewhat curious. In 1279, 12th September, process was issued out of the office of the Bishop of Worcester against Peter de la Mare, constable of the Castle of Bristol, and others his accomplices, for infringing the privileges of the church, in taking one William de Lay, who fled for refuge to the churchyard of St. Philip and Jacob, for carrying him into the castle and imprisoning him, and lastly cutting off his head. Nine or ten being involved in this crime, their sentence was to go from the Church of the Friars Minor, in Lewin's Mead, to the Church of St. Philip and Jacob, through the streets naked, except their breeches and in their shirts, for four market days for four weeks, each receiving discipline all the way: and Peter de la Mare was enjoined to build a stone cross at the expense of one hundred shillings at least, that one hundred poor be fed round it on a certain day every year, and

guish it from that annexed to the Priory of St. James, it being near the Market which used to supply the castle and its suburbs; and from which Old Market Street derives its name.

that he should find a priest to celebrate mass during his life, where the Bishop might appoint. This stone cross is mentioned by William of Worcester.

A chauntry was founded here by one Kemys;* and one of the aisles is now denominated Kemys' aisle. There is an ancient bust in this aisle, said to be of Robert, eldest son of William the Conqueror; and which formerly ornamented the church which stood within the castle walls.

* Among the Berkeley MSS. Mr. Seyer found "rolls relating to two chests, lodged in *Redcliff* Church, Bristol," concerning the property of Roger Kemys, a minor.

Duke Robert was, through his credulity and easy disposition, cozened of his right of succession, on the death of his brother William Rufus, by his other brother Henry I. who not only deprived him of his crown here, but at length of his dukedom of Normandy also, having sought an unjust occasion of invading it, the Duke was conquered and taken prisoner, and sent into England under the charge of the Bishop of *Saresbury*, and confined in Bristol Castle; where it is not improbable that he lost his sight, by the hot brass basin which was ordered to be applied to his eyes by his cruel brother, in order to prevent his escape. He died, some say, in Cardiff Castle.—*Rowley*, in enumerating Mr. Canynge's collection of curiosities, mentions Duke Robert's gauntlet, left by him in Bristol Castle.

In this parish, there is a chapel dedicated to the Holy and Undivided Trinity and St. George, which belongs to an almshouse founded by John Barstaple, thrice mayor of Bristol. It is situated at Lawford's Gate, at the top of Old Market Street.

THE CHURCH OF
ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL

IS confidently stated to have been founded before the Norman Conquest; little, however, is known of its history. The tower is particularly heavy and clumsy. It contains some curious ancient monuments. A stone in the middle aisle *had* the following inscription:—"Sir John Cadaman, Knt. was beheaded in the castle for killing Miles Callowhill, an officer of the garrison, while Prince Rupert had possession of Bristol, and was buried April 9, 1645."

In the churchyard was buried the Poet Savage, who died in confinement in Bristol Newgate, where he wrote those merciless lines called "London and Bristol delineated."

There was a chapel or chauntry here dedicated to St. Mary of Bellhouse.

CHURCH OF
ST. MARY LE PORT

HAS two aisles, and stands on a rising ground above the Avon; formerly there was a gradual descent from this church to the river, where

ships of old time usually discharged their cargoes, and whence it took the name of Mary of the Port. In March, 1814, upon sinking into a vault near the vestry, in the north aisle, under a mural monument, which has been always called the tomb of William Little, the Bristol grammarian, a corpse was found in a remarkably perfect state of preservation, being chiefly converted into the substance called adipocere;—and the best informed persons have concluded that it was the body of Mr. Yeomans,* once Sheriff of Bristol, and one of the persons executed in Wine Street, for conspiring to deliver up the city to King Charles I. The heart is deposited in Mr. R. Smith's anatomical museum.

The brazen eagle, which formerly adorned the Cathedral, reposes here, having an inscription which records its history, and directing it to remain here for ever. It weighs six hundred and ninety-two pounds, and stood in the Cathedral one hundred and nineteen years.

* In a pamphlet, entitled "The two State Martyrs," in which is recounted the manner of the execution, &c. Mr. Yeomans is stated to be buried at Christ Church; and Mr. Boucher, his unfortunate colleague, at St. Werburgh's.

CHURCH OF
ST. NICHOLAS, ST. LEONARD, AND ST. GILES.

IN entering Bristol formerly, from the Bridge, the old Church of St. Nicholas formed an arch above the road, having gates, and being the city boundary. This old church, *Rowley* says, was founded by the Saxon Brictric, in 1030. The present crypt is said to be the ground floor of that church. The existing building was finished 1768. It is chiefly remarkable for the height of the spire. St. Nicholas is reported to have been friendly to mariners, and churches dedicated to him are generally by the water side. Immediately under the tower, in the church porch, is the monument of Alderman Whitson, a great benefactor to this city, and author of a treatise called "The Pious Christian's Final Farewell to the World and its Vanities." The monument has been lately renewed at the expense of the Chamber, and is a handsome speci-

men of florid gothic: the designer, Mr. Wm. Edkins.

The head of Queen Philippa, wife of King Edward III. is preserved here in the crypt; on what authority we know not, for a similar head may be seen in some other churches as a corbel.

There are several ancient sculptured bustoes of King Edward II. remaining in Bristol. One in the arched ceiling of the crypt of St. Nicholas; another, a corbel, in a public house in Temple Street; and a third in the possession of the Chamberlain, which formerly ornamented the Mulberry Tavern, &c. &c.

At the west end of old Corn Street, formerly stood three arched gateways; forming together a triangle. The south gate led to Baldwin Street; the north to the Quay; and the east, which was the largest, led to Corn Street, over which stood the tower of St. Leonard's Church; which, in 1776, was pulled down, to lay open a new street, called Clare Street, and the parish consolidated with St. Nicholas. The altar-piece was sold to Backwell, in Somersetshire.

"The 15th May, 1539, George Wisard, or

Wisehart, a Scottish preacher, set forth his lecture in St. Nicholas Church, in Bristow, of the most blasphemous heresie that ever was heard, openly declaring that Christ neither hath nor could merit for him not yet for us, and many of the towne were perswaded by that lecture to his heresie. For which damnable doctrine he was enjoyned to bear a faggot in St. Nicholas Church, and about the parish of the same, July 13th, and in Christchurch and the parish thereof July 20th." Wisehart was afterwards arraigned for heresy by order of Cardinal Beaton, and burned at St. Andrew's, in March, 1546.

The parish church of St. Giles (or St. Egide, for both names are mentioned, and the same site pointed out) stood at the bottom of Small Street, having an archway similar to St. John's, and being dilapidated, in 1301 was united to St. Leonard. St. John, St. Laurence, St. Egide, and St. Leonard stood in the circular wall of the old city. So lately as 1655-6, the Chamberlain's accounts mention St. Giles's Gate, with a tenement over it: and the stone bridge leading from Small Street is still named St. Giles's.

THE CHURCH OF

ALL SAINTS,

Otherwise All Hallows,

STANDS nearly opposite the Council House, and is remarkable for the cupola which surmounts the tower. Here the Calendaries kept their records for ages. The gifts of plate, rich vestments, curtains, mass-books, &c. &c. enumerated as belonging to this church previous to the Dissolution, were surprising for their value. The altar-piece, painted by Simmons, is "The Salutation of the Virgin." The present structure was finished in 1790.

Here is a monument to the memory of Edward Colston, Esq. done by Rysbrack: the inscription enumerates his public charities—to mention which may well exclude all further panegyrick.

1691	An Almshouse on Michael's Hill, for twelve men and twelve women.....	£8500
	Six Sailors, to be maintained in the Merchant's Almshouse, King Street	600
1696	A School for forty boys, in Temple Street	3000

1702 Rebuilding boys' Hospital in College Green	£500
For adding six Boys thereto	1500
And to the Mint Workhouse	400
1708 A Hospital for a Master, two Ushers, a Catechist, and one hundred boys, on St. Augustine's Back	40,000
For the Apprenticing of Boys	1200
To several Charity Schools £10 each per annum, when living, and for twelve years after his death	
To repairing of different Churches in Bristol	1230
For reading prayers at All Saints every Monday and Tuesday Morning	140
For twelve Sermons at Newgate	120
For fourteen Sermons in Lent.....	400

IN LONDON.

To St. Bartholomew's Hospital	2500
To Christ Church Hospital	2000
To St. Thomas's Hospital	500
To Bethlehem Hospital.....	500
To the New Workhouse, without Bishopsgate	200
To the Society for propagating the Gospel	300
To the Company of Mercers	100

IN SURREY.

At Sheen.—An Almshouse for six poor men built and endowed	
At Mortlake.—Clothing and educating twelve boys and twelve girls	900
To eighty five poor people at his death	85

IN LANCASHIRE.

Towards Building a Church in Manchester	20

To eighteen Charity Schools in several parts of England, for many years after his death, £90 per annum.....	
To the augmentation of sixty small livings.....	6000

Mr. Colston was a most successful merchant: he never insured a ship, and never lost one. His crest was a dolphin, which tradition says he assumed from the circumstance of a fish of that species having providentially stopped a leak in one of his ships at sea by getting into the aperture.

CHRIST CHURCH & ST. EWENS,

(Otherwise St. Auden, or Owen)

Was originally dedicated to the Holy Trinity, St. Ewens (which is now utterly demolished) being annexed as the adjoining parish. It was constructed in 1790, and is an elegant building. Over the altar is a beautiful window of stained glass, by Egginton, of Birmingham, which represents the figures of Moses and St. John. A flying dragon is the form of the weather-vane, copied from the old church; respecting which there are some fanciful conjectures.* Here formerly stood what were called "the quarter-boys," rude figures attached to the clock, made to

*A flying Dragon is seen upon a bend in the Merchant Adventurers' arms.

strike a bell, like as at St. Dunstan's, in Fleet Street, London.

The fraternity of Calendaries originally existed here, but was translated by Robert Fitzharding to All-Hallows.

The south aisle of St. Ewen's was a chapel dedicated to John the Baptist, and belonged to a fraternity called the Master, Wardens, and Society of Tailors, consisting of brethren *and sisters.* This guild was erected and the chapel founded temp. Richard II. who granted them a charter, confirmed by King Henry IV.

THE CHURCH OF
ST. WERBURGH

IS situated in Corn Street, at the top of Small Street. St. Werburga was a Saxon saint, the daughter of Wolferus, King of Mercia. The original church is said to have been founded in 1190: but the present building was erected in 1760, with the exception of the tower, which was built in 1385. Nicholas Thorne, the founder of the Grammar School, who died 1546, lies here.

CHURCH OF
ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, AND ST. LAURENCE.

THIS church consists of but one aisle, and is the smallest in Bristol; the tower stands upon an archway, which was once the boundary, and a gate of the *old* city :* the channel, in which the portcullis used to traverse, may still be seen. A pipe of water constantly runs by the church-door, over which some richly sculptured tracery remains. It was founded by Mr. Walter Frampton, who had been thrice mayor. He lies here, and his tomb is dated 1357.

The Church of St. Laurence stood immediately to the west end of the archway.

The arch on which part of Mr. Major's house is built, spanning over what is now called St. John's Steps, was also a gateway belonging to the old city wall.

* We are informed, that it is in contemplation to remove the tower and gateway, the passage being so narrow.

CHURCH OF ST. STEPHEN.

THE tower of this church has been from the remotest mention admired for its beauty: it has been of late, however, cruelly divested of its ornaments, (being *repaired* but *not* beautified;) still there is great elegance visible in the design. —It was erected by John Shipward, a wealthy merchant, "with great charge and most curious workmanship." In 1703, three pinnacles were blown down in a hurricane, and did great damage to the south aisle. In 1398, John Vyel "gave to the Church of St. Stephen one ring, in which was set a stone, part of the very pillar to which Christ was bound at the scourging, to be kept among the relics for ever." The altar-piece was painted by Ross, of Bath. Dean Tucker was rector of this parish. In this church was a chauntry founded by Edward *Blanket;* and to his family, who were workers in wool, is attributed the name of that article of bed-furniture. The *doorway* is now carefully repaired and renewed according to the original design; it is a rich bit, and is some atonement for the spoliation of the tower.

THE CHURCH OF
ST. MICHAEL

IS modern, but the tower is the same which was annexed to the former church; on the east side, over the roof, is a niche, in which is fixed a figure of an abbot, or as some imagine, of St. Michael. In the old church appeared the following very singular epitaph;

Dominus { dedit. / abstulit.
Anna filia RICHARDI ASH, ætatis suæ tertio-
obiit 24 Maii.

With the figure of an ash tree, with a small branch, and dated 1645:

This Ash { in May / was then } cut down { sprouts the same day, / yet lives for aye;

On the grave stone;

Rak'd up in *ashes* here doth } Ash { remain,
In hope that *ashes* shall be } { again:
Ashes to Ash return shall, and arise,
Which Ash in ashes here expecting lies.

In the parish of St. Michael were, of old, two religious houses; one consisting of nuns under a prioress, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and founded by Eva, wife of Robert Fitzharding:—the

other to St. Bartholomew, a brotherhood or priory. The site of the nuns' house was where the King David Inn now stands: the latter still retains the name of Bartholomew's Hospital, and is where the City Boys are at present educated.

"The Rolle of Seyncte Bartholemewies Priorie," given by Chatterton to Mr. Barrett, and by him inserted p. 428 of his history, should be well considered by those who deny the authenticity of the Rowley MSS.; in every point of view, it is a most extraordinary document.

There is also in this parish a chapel dedicated to the *Three Kings of Cologne,** attached to an almshouse called Foster's, founded in King Henry VII.'s time, at the top of Queen Street and Steep Street.

Annexed to Colston's Almshouse, also in this parish, is another chapel, where service is performed according to the ritual of the Church of England.

* The reader is referred to the popular novel of Quentin Durward, for particulars respecting these personages:—it seems that the wise men of the east, who laid offerings at the feet of Christ in the manger, are the *kings* alluded to.

THE CHURCH OF

ST. JAMES.

THE priory to which this church belonged, was founded by Robert Rufus, natural son of King Henry I. and was of great extent, reaching from the west end of the present church, or Whitson's Court, to the barton of St. James. In 1753, what was deemed the refectory was then standing. The prior had a charter, confirmed by King Henry II. enabling him to hold a fair, and also the prisage of wines coming to the port of Bristol, from twelve o'clock the Saturday before the feast of St. James to the same hour the Saturday following; namely, four pence per hogshead.

"In King Henry VIII.'s time, Master Heberdyne, master pryour of St. Jamys, preaching at Oxford against the doctrines of Latimer, and at the same time dancing the puppets of Christ, and Peter, and others, the pulpit gave way; and on his complaint, the churchwardens told him that they had made the pulpit for preaching, and not for dancing."

So strict observers of the sabbath were the people of this parish in the year 1679, that at a vestry four persons were judged guilty of a most heinous crime, and were cited in the spiritual court, for "purloining the Lord's day" in travelling to Bath on foot; to the great dishonour of Almighty God and true religion: for which they confessed their sin in the said court, and paid twenty shillings for the use of the parish.

The Demoiselle of Britanny (Princess Eleanor) was buried here, after forty years' confinement in Bristol Castle;—her body was removed to the nunnery of Ambresbury, Wilts, to which she had been a benefactress, by order of King Henry III.

The Saxon arches in this church at once declare its great antiquity. Robert Fitzhamon, when building the castle, set aside every tenth stone to be employed in its original structure.

In this extensive parish, formerly existed two friaries:—one house of Franciscan, or Grey Friars; the other Dominican, or Black Friars. Whilst the order of Grey Friars flourished, the custody of Bristol had nine convents under it,

and each friary had a common seal: this of Bristol had St. Anthony, of Padua. Its site appears to have been in Lewin's Mead, where the Unitarian Chapel now stands.

Some of our calendars say, that in 1226, St. Francis himself, the founder of the order, came to Bristol; he probably established this house of Friars Minors, as it is asserted that he founded the nunnery of Lacock, in Wiltshire.

The Black (Dominican) Friars' House stood where the Quakers' Meeting House is now built, between Rosemary Street and the Broad Weir; a sort of court close by, is still called "the Friars."

This parish was divided in 1789, by act of parliament, and the off-cut dedicated to St. Paul.

THE CHURCH OF

ST. PAUL

WAS built in 1794, is very commodious, and has a handsome interior. The altar is decorated by a painting from the hand of Bird;—the subject, Paul preaching at Athens.

In 1360, a CHAPEL across the centre of Bristol Bridge, dedicated to the Virgin, was completed; said to have been founded by Edward and Philippa. Its dimensions were twenty-five yards by seven: it contained four windows on each side, a high window over the altar, and a small chapel, with an altar on each side. Under it was an arched room of the same extent, for the use of the aldermen. It was demolished in 1643, by one Walter Stephens, a linen draper, and a leader among the parliamentarians.

The Ecclesiastical History of Bristol is highly interesting, but is not a little confused, perhaps owing to Chatterton's inventions. To the Berkeley family, it seems, the chief foundations are owing; the others of earlier date, to Robert Fitzhaymon, Earl of Gloucester. The reigning Earl of Gloucester, in the earliest periods, appears to have been generally Lord of Bristol Castle. Now Robert Fitzhaymon was founder of the Abbey of Tewkesbury, and it seems his inferior endowments were all subject to that abbey; that abbey was subject to the controul of the Bishop of Worcester; and hence, if these circumstances

be considered, many seeming discrepancies can be reconciled. Nine of the present churches are in the gift of the corporation; viz. Christ Church, James, John Baptist, Mark, Michael, Paul, Peter, Philip and Jacob, Temple: one in the gift of the Duke of Chandos; viz. Mary le Port: two in the gift of the Lord Chancellor; viz. Thomas, Redcliff:* three in the gift of the Dean and Chapter; viz. Augustine, Nicholas, All Saints.

* Both Redcliff and Thomas Churches were originally chapels to Bedminster, and now, together with Abbots Leigh, form but one vicarage. Mr. Britton, the architectural antiquarian, says, "the ecclesiastical history of Redcliffe may be considered peculiar, if not truly singular. It constitutes a part of the parish of Bedminster; is in the diocese of Bristol, and is a prebend to the cathedral of Salisbury. This prebend comprehends Redcliffe, with the parishes of Bedminster, Abbots' Leigh, and St. Thomas; yet the parochial regulations are held distinct. The living of Bedminster is both a rectory and a vicarage, and as prebend, the incumbent is patron of all the other livings. He is nominated by the Bishop of Salisbury. Previous to the year 1247, Redcliffe and the Templefee were vested in the Knights Templars."

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL

IS in Trenchard Street: the musical services here are sometimes excellently performed.

In a grave, in this chapel, sunk twelve feet in the solid rock, and otherwise secured, lie the enormous remains of Patrick Cotter, (otherwise O'Brien) whose stature was exactly *eight feet!* exceeding by six inches King Charles I.'s porter, Evans, who drew Sir Jeffrey Hudson out of his pocket at a court entertainment. O'Brien having exhibited himself in all parts of the kingdom, conceived the greatest horror at the idea of his *bones* being displayed to the public gaze; and gave the strictest injunctions to secure his body from the attempts of either avarice or curiosity.

FRENCH PROTESTANT CHAPEL

IS situated in Orchard Street. Service in French every Sabbath, by a minister in connexion with the Wesleyan Methodists.

JEWS' SYNAGOGUE.

THE Jews have two synagogues; one in Temple Street, (formerly the Weavers' Hall,) and the other in Thomas Street.

UNITARIAN CHAPEL

IN Lewin's Mead, is a neat and commodious building, with columns of the Ionic order, and geometrical stairs to ascend to the galleries.

MORAVIAN CHAPEL

IN Upper Maudlin Street, near the Infirmary.

THE FRIENDS

HAVE two meeting houses; one in Rosemary Street, the other in Temple Street.

In the establishment of Quakerism in Bristol, no small stir was occasioned by one of their own members residing here, by name William

Rogers, who opposed and questioned all the proceedings of the principal leaders of that party. A book was published by him and one Ford, called "A brief relation of some passages happening amongst the people called Quakers, of the City of Bristol, since the late coming of George Fox, George Whitehead, and William Penn," &c. &c. which gave great offence. He quarrelled also with Robert Barclay. In a book named "The Christian Quaker distinguished from the Apostate and Innovator," levelled chiefly at George Fox, containing thirteen "*smiting* queries," he seems to have roused the forbearance of all the respectable members of that body, as his book and his general conduct was severely reprehended at divers places by a sort of manifesto. At this time the Friends assembled in Broadmead, up stairs, George Fox being accused by him of going down to avoid being taken into custody by the soldiery.

SECEDERS, or BETHESDA CHAPEL

IS situated in Great George Street, Park Street, and was opened by Mr. Conolly Cowan,

in June, 1819, who seceded from the Established Church.

COUNTESS OF HUNTINGDON's CHAPEL,

ST. AUGUSTINE'S PLACE, near the Drawbridge. Here the liturgy is read as in the Church of England, but the ministers are changed agreeably to her ladyship's plan.

THE TABERNACLE,

FOUNDED by Mr. George Whitfield, in 1753, in Penn Street, better known as Tabernacle Street, Narrow Weir; and is supplied by ministers periodically succeeding each other.

WELCH CHAPEL,

BROADMEAD. Mr. John Wesley used to preach here. The services are now performed in the Welch language.

THE BAPTISTS*

HAVE three meeting houses; viz. in Broadmead, in Old King Street, and at Counter Slip, Temple Street.

* This society's early meetings were holden occasionally in the great room of the Dolphin Tavern, (on the site of which now stands the Bush Stables) at a house on St. James's Back, one on the Tholsey, and another in Christmas Street, where the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was first administered to them by a young man named Nathaniel Ingelo. This gentleman, who was of a genteel figure, gave offence to the rigid notions of his communicants, by his careful attention to dress, and especially by his love for music; his company being much in request among harmonious parties, out of the strict line of his flock. To a remonstrance upon this species of indulgence Mr. Ingelo replied, "Take away music! take my life." He was selected by Bulstrode Whitelock, Cromwell's ambassador to Christiana of Sweden, in 1653, (who probably became acquainted with him during his recordership of Bristol, and who had himself been a professor of music) to be one of his two chaplains, and *rector chori*. He was fellow of Eton College, and became D. D. In 1660, he published a folio novel, learnedly allegorical, called "Bentivoglio and Urania." After the Restoration,

THE INDEPENDENTS

HAVE four places of worship; namely, Castle Green, Bridge Street, Newfoundland Street, and Lower Castle Street: in the last-mentioned, service is performed in the Welch language.

THE WESLEYAN METHODISTS

HAVE four large chapels, and several smaller ones,—the former are Old King Street Chapel, otherwise Ebenezer, opened in 1795; St. Phi-

Dr. Ingelo was master of the king's band.—*Evans's Chron. Outline.*——Caleb Evans, D. D. was some time afterwards pastor of this community, a learned man, but much involved in controversy.—Mr. John Wesley had certainly the worst of the argument with him in a question concerning America, (rather political, by the bye, than religious) in which Dean Tucker was also engaged. The pamphlets, sermons, &c. of his writing are very numerous. That he was man of great taste and judgment, the collection of hymns for Broadmead is a sufficient proof: it is an elegant selection—breathing the purest piety, without any admixture of low ideas, or vulgar familiarity with heavenly things.

lip's Chapel, Redcross Street; Portland Chapel, Kingsdown, where the liturgy is read; and Guinea Street Chapel, Redcliff Hill.

TENT METHODISTS

IN the Pithay.

PRIMITIVE METHODISTS,

ST. JAMES'S BACK, corner of Bridewell Lane.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH,

BRIDEWELL LANE, corner of Silver Street. Baron Swedenborg's doctrines are here maintained.

FLOATING CHAPELS FOR SEAMEN,

THERE are two; one is stationed at the Grove, Broad Quay; the other is moored beside the Hotwell Road: they are the hulls of large West Indiamen, and are admirably well fitted up for the purpose.

SCHOOLS, HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, ALMS-HOUSES, AND CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS.

"Man to man must bring relief."

IT is a fact which cannot be denied (and therefore we may as well meet it boldly) that few books can be found which mention Bristol incidentally, in which the character of its inhabitants is not assailed, as being "sordid," "selfish," "ill-mannered," "narrow-minded," &c. &c. &c.; but the following incontrovertible evidences of disinterested liberality, and, one may almost say, of overflowings of the milk of human kindness, we beg to set down *per contra.*

The chairman of the late commission for inquiring into charitable trusts and foundations, declared it to be his belief, that more money had been vested for benevolent purposes in Bristol alone, than would be found in the whole empire of France.

THE CITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, founded by Robert and Nicholas Thorne; besides the master's salary there are two fellowships of thirty pounds a year each, at St. John's, Oxford; two exhibitions of ten pounds a year each; two others of six pounds; and one of five pounds.

THE COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, in Lower College Green, for educating the singing boys at the Cathedral.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL, held in Redcliff Church.

CITY SCHOOL, in Christmas Street, forty-four boys are here lodged, fed, clothed, and educated.

COLSTON'S SCHOOL, St. Augustine's Place, for clothing, lodging, boarding, and educating for seven years ONE HUNDRED poor boys, who are apprenticed at the end of that time,

with fifteen pounds each as premium for their master.

In the two last mentioned schools the boys wear a similar garb to that which is worn by the boys at Christ Church Hospital, in London.

Another School founded by Colston, in Temple Street, for clothing and teaching forty boys.

THE MERCHANT ADVENTURERS' CHARITY SCHOOL, for educating forty boys; they are here instructed in navigation.

THE RED SCHOOL, in College Green, so called from the colour of the children's clothes: here forty girls are clothed, lodged, boarded, and instructed, till they reach the age of eighteen.

CHARITY SCHOOL IN TEMPLE STREET. Here forty girls are taught sewing and reading.

CHARITY SCHOOL IN PILE STREET. Forty boys are here clothed and taught.

CHARITY SCHOOL, REDCLIFF HILL. Twenty-four girls are here instructed to read and sew.

ST. MICHAEL'S AND ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHARITY SCHOOL, Trenchard Street. Twenty-five boys, and the same number of girls, are clothed and taught.

ELBRIDGE'S CHARITY SCHOOL, St. Michael's Hill. Twenty-four girls are taught to read and write.

PRESBYTERIAN CHARITY SCHOOL, Stoke's Croft. Thirty boys are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic.

BRISTOL DIOCESAN SCHOOL, Nelson Street, for the education of the poor in the principles of the Established Church. This building has been lately erected for the especial purpose, is very spacious, and well attended.

BENEVOLENT SCHOOL, St. James's Barton. No less than four hundred poor boys and girls are here daily taught reading, sewing, &c. and many of them clothed.

ROYAL LANCASTERIAN SCHOOL, Redcross Street. Some hundreds daily receive their education here,—a large building raised for the purpose. It is supported by annual subscriptions.

BRISTOL ADULT SCHOOL SOCIETY have upwards of forty places for instruction, in Bristol and its neighbourhood; no preference being given to any system or sect of religion.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHARITY SCHOOLS, Boys' School, Lawford's Gate, Girls' ditto, Milk Street; thirty boys and thirty girls are clothed and taught.

INDEPENDENT CHARITY SCHOOL, Castle Green.

DISSENTERS' CHARITY SCHOOL, Bakers' Hall.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS are innumerable: in the *Wesleyan* Sunday Schools alone, it is computed that between three and four thousand children attend for instruction.

In addition to the above, it should be observed, that nearly every congregation in Bristol clothe and educate a number of poor children.

A SEMINARY in Stoke's Croft has been established by the Baptist connexion, for the education of young men, to qualify them as ministers. The library is said to be very extensive. A museum is also attached, in which, among the various objects of interest, are to be found authentic models of many idols of heathen worship. Access to the museum is easily obtained.

THE INFIRMARY, Marlborough Street, is a most extensive charity,—there are usually

about two hundred in-patients. It has a treasurer, four physicians, five surgeons, a resident apothecary, a matron, secretary, and a chaplain. Casualties are received here. This noble institution depends chiefly on annual subscriptions.

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL, Peter Street. Lunatics, superannuated persons, and children bereft of their parents, here find an asylum. A society of gentlemen, denominated the Corporation of the Poor, superintend this charity in rotation, to inspect the condition of the wards, examine vagrants, regulate general affairs, and prevent abuses: and to their industrious investigation the Bristol public are much indebted.

BRISTOL DISPENSARIES, North Street and Queen Square. Every annual subscriber of 1*l.* 1*s.* has 4 notes for sick, and 1 for midwifery patients.—Attendance for each note, 6 weeks.

A DISPENSARY for similar objects has been established at Dowry Square, Hotwells.

INSTITUTION FOR DISEASES OF THE EYES, Lower Maudlin Street. Attendance Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 11 to 1 o'clock.—Surgeon, Mr. Goldwyer.

DISPENSARY for ditto, Frogmore Street. Attendance Wednesdays, at 1, and Sundays, at 9 o'clock.—Surgeon, Mr. Estlin.

ALL SAINTS' ALMS HOUSE, All Saints' Street, for eight elderly women; they have one shilling per week, the parish allows them two shillings more.

BURTON'S ALMS HOUSE, Long Row, Thomas Street, for sixteen widows; they have two shillings and sixpence per week from St. Thomas parish, and a donation from the Body Corporate of Bristol.

COLSTON'S ALMS HOUSE, St. Michael's Hill, for twelve men and twelve women. The oldest man receives six shillings, the others four

shillings, weekly, and each has an allowance for coal for six months, and various other advantages. The clergyman for reading prayers has twenty pounds per annum.

FOSTER'S ALMS HOUSE, Steep Street, for seven men and seven women; who have four shillings per week each, and other liberal donations.

MERCHANTS' HOSPITAL, King Street, for nineteen seamen and twelve seamen's widows; besides other perquisites they each receive three shillings weekly; the oldest receives five shillings.

On this spot formerly stood a chapel, dedicated to St. Clement; in which a priest and twelve poor mariners were appointed to pray daily; for the support of which chapel, fourpence per ton on all goods imported was exacted. As the refusal of payment of this fine was attended with additional penalties, for the Mayor's advantage, some have imagined that from hence have arisen what are called the Mayor's Dues.

MERCHANT TAYLORS' ALMS HOUSE, Merchant Street, for nine persons; five shillings per week each.

ST. NICHOLAS ALMS HOUSE, King Street, for sixteen elderly women, who have weekly payments from St. Peter's Hospital.

UNITARIAN ALMS HOUSE, Stoke's Croft, for twelve women, who receive twelve shillings and elevenpence each month.

RIDLEY'S ALMS HOUSE, Milk Street, for five bachelors and five maids; they receive nine shillings per fortnight.

ALDERM. STEPHENS'S ALMS HOUSE, Old Market Street, for sixteen freemen's widows or daughters, with six shillings per week each.

ALDERM. STEPHENS'S ALMS HOUSE, Temple Street, for twelve elderly women, widows, or daughters of freemen; each has six shillings per week.

STRANGERS,' OR, ST. JOHN'S ALMS HOUSE, St. John's Steps, for thirteen elderly women; four of whom have two shillings and sixpence, the rest two shillings per week.

TRINITY HOSPITAL, at the Dial, Old Market Street, for twenty-two widowers and widows above fifty years of age; they receive each four shillings per week.

TRINITY HOSPITAL, on the other side of the way, Old Market Street, for twenty-four women, who have now four shillings per week.

HOUSE OF MERCY, Colston's Parade, founded by a Mr. Fry, for eight single women; they have three shillings per week.

REDCLIFF-HILL ALMS HOUSE, founded by Canynges, for fourteen persons; some receive one shilling and sixpence per week, others two shillings.

REDCLIFF POOR HOUSE, otherwise Roger Magdalen's of Nonney, outside Temple Gate, built by order of Queen Elizabeth, for eleven persons; three have two shillings and sixpence per week, the remaining eight, two shillings.

BAPTIST POOR HOUSE, Milk Street, for five elderly women; they are paid two shillings and sixpence per week.

BAPTIST POOR HOUSE, Redcross Street, for four aged persons, who have two shillings and sixpence per week.

DR. WHITE'S HOSPITAL, Temple Street, for eight men and sixteen women; five shillings

per week each. The front of this hospital has been lately erected anew, in a very handsome gothic manner; including the spot where Neptune* for so many years braved all weathers.

WEAVERS' HALL, Temple Street: here are accommodations for four weavers' widows, two of whom only remain in the house, having parish pay.

"In 1786, this Weavers' Hall, used as a chapel for the Methodists, was let on a lease of one hundred years, at an advanced rent of eight guineas per annum, to the Jews for a synagogue, who have decorated it in an expensive manner. It was opened for their use September 15, with great ceremony, music, &c.

"Under this is a small chapel, with a large stone table, where Divine service was antiently performed, but for many years hath been totally

* The figure of Neptune is now stationed beside the church. It is supposed to have been first erected in commemoration of the defeat of the Spanish armada.

omitted. To this company belong several pieces of plate, and a horn like that at Queen's College, in Oxford. The Weavers' Chapel, dedicated to St. Katherine,* in Temple Church, also belongs to them, and they keep it in repair, and receive for breaking the ground there. Prayers are read in it by the vicar on the 29th of May and 5th of November, for which they pay five shillings."

This company has declined with the trade of clothing in this city; and is now, we believe, extinct.

SPENCER'S ALMS HOUSE, Lewin's Mead, for sixteen persons above fifty years of age; they receive two shillings per week from the Mint. This charity was established by W. Canynge's executors, by his direction.

* There was formerly a company of players, yclept St. Katherine's players, called in occasionally to amuse the worshipful members of the corporation. It has been conjectured that they were journeymen weavers. Emulous of Bottom the Weaver, mayhap. Other accounts say, that St. Katherine's Chapel was in Redcliff Church; the *hospital* of St. Katherine stood at Bright Bow, in Bedminster.

GIFT HOUSE, St. James's Back, for six widows, or elderly maidens, who receive two shillings and sixpence weekly.

THE WORK HOUSE OF THE FRIENDS, in New Street. A large establishment.

THE STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY, formed in the year 1786, for the purpose of relieving sick and distressed persons, at their own houses. The members of this society are very active, and their labours are an honour to human nature.

NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, Bristol District. Supported by annual subscriptions, for distressed persons in the middle ranks of life, of whatever country or creed.

PRUDENT MAN'S FRIEND SOCIETY, for the promotion of economy, by the loan of sums of money, on security, without interest.

The directors of this society also patronize the Savings' Bank, where application must be made.

THE FRIEND-IN-NEED SOCIETY, is similar in its object to the Strangers' Friend Society: the members meet at the Tabernacle.

THE BRISTOL SAMARITAN is another similar Society.

ASYLUM FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND, Lower Maudlin Street. The objects of this charity are employed chiefly in making baskets; surprisingly cheerful they generally are, and to witness them at work is very interesting.

BRISTOL FEMALE PENITENTIARY, Upper Maudlin Street.—Formed in 1800.

REFUGE SOCIETY, Lower Castle Street. The same object as the Penitentiary.

ASYLUM FOR ORPHAN GIRLS, at Hook's Mills, a small distance out of town. This very interesting establishment, formed in 1795, is supported by voluntary contributions, and contains upwards of forty fatherless and motherless female children, who are clothed, boarded, and instructed in reading, writing, plain needle-work, and every kind of domestic employment; thus qualifying them for the useful occupations of servants, &c. in future life. In a chapel annexed, Divine service is performed on Sundays, by the chaplain, (the Rev. Dr. John Swete,) and in fine weather is much frequented.

DORCAS SOCIETY, for relieving poor women when lying-in, by the loan of necessaries during their confinement; and for bestowing wearing apparel to other distressed females.

FEMALE MISERICORDIA, also for the relief of sick and lying-in women.

There is also a SOCIETY for the reward and encouragement of Female Servants.

AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY, for supplying the poor with the Holy Scriptures at very reduced rates. Depository, 28, Corn Street.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND TRACT SOCIETY, was instituted in the year 1811; the Depository for which is at Mr. Richardson's, in Clare Street.

THE HUMANE SOCIETY, for the recovery of persons apparently drowned, provide apparatus, &c. at several stations about the Quay.

GRATEFUL SOCIETY.—ANCHOR SOCIETY.—DOLPHIN SOCIETY. The three last mentioned societies were instituted for the purpose of commemorating and imitating the bright example of our great benefactor, Edward Colston, Esq.; on the anniversary of his death, therefore, these several societies (which may be said to comprise almost every person of respectability in the city) assemble to hear divine service,—dine,—and afterwards largely contri-

bute to further their great exemplar's dearest object,—to clothe the naked, protect the fatherless, and make the widow's heart to sing for joy.

Those gentlemen who have received their education at St. Augustine's Place, generally frequent "the Grateful."

REYNOLDS'S COMMEMORATION SOCIETY. Richard Reynolds, one of the Society of Friends, possessed of large means by reason of his connexion with the great iron works at Colebrook Dale, was in the habit of dispersing ten thousand pounds yearly in this city to deserving objects, in the most unostentatious manner. At the time of his death, it was discovered how great a stream of bounty was likely to be suddenly dried up, unless the compassionate of all classes stepped forward to prevent so distressing an event: this Society was accordingly formed, and long, very long may it continue!

There is a SOCIETY of CAPTAINS of this Port; who have a fund for the maintenance of the widows of its Members.

ALDERMAN WHITSON bequeathed

To fifty-two child-bed women	£52	per ann.	
To the Red Maids' Hospital	120	——	
To the Redcliff Grammar School	8	10	6
To the Merchant's Almshouse	26	——	
To poor Scholars at Oxford	20	——	
To poor Housekeepers	52	——	
To poor Widows	26	——	
To St. Nicholas Parish	3	——	

And £500 to the use of Merchants and Poor Tradesmen, interest free.

MRS. MARY ANN PELOQUIN'S Benefactions amount to the sum of nineteen thousand pounds.

For the other City Benefactors we must refer the Reader to twelve quarto pages, closely printed, in Barrett's History of Bristol, beginning at page 612; and to the boards in the different Churches.

[A classical friend has pointed out to us that the word Jacobus (see p. 76) may be rendered either Jacob or James. We will venture to observe, that no one says *King* Jacob, nor commonly we think, *Saint* Jacob. It would be confounding the patriarch with the apostle.]

Public Buildings, &c.

"The busy hum of men."

THE EXCHANGE

WAS erected at the expense of the Chamber of Bristol, and cost nearly fifty thousand pounds. The architect was Mr. Wood, who published a descriptive Pamphlet, containing the different elevations and general plan. It is a very fine quadrangle with a piazza; the interior is now used as a Corn-market; the merchants choosing rather to assemble at the Commercial Rooms. The south side forms one of the arcades, in what is termed the Old Market; the east and west sides are laid out in Offices, occupied by Bankers, Attornies, Surveyors, &c.

Four singular tables of bronze are set up in front; they appear from their inscriptions to be very old, but are similar in design, though formed at different periods; one, it appears, was erected in consequence of a vow made when the donor was in imminent peril.—Some say they were intended for merchants to count their

money upon; they are at present, however, employed by the venders of newspapers, &c.

THE POST OFFICE

IS a sort of wing to the Exchange, on the west; as one of the Insurance Offices is to the east.

REGULATIONS.—*Postmaster, John Gardiner, Esq.*

	arrives.	leaves.
London Mail.....	9½ Morning,	5 Afternoon.
Bath Letters arrive and are sent by the London and Oxford Mails.		
Exeter and Westward	5 Afternoon,	8 Morning.
Oxford, Cirencester, &c.	5 Afternoon,	7 Morning.
Salisbury, Portsmouth, and Chichester,	9 Morning,	4½ Afternoon.
Birmingham and Northward	7 Morning,	7 Evening.
Milford and South Wales.....	3 Afternoon,	10 Morning.

Irish Mail made up every Day, and expected Daily.
West India Islands, first and third Thursday in the Month.
Jamaica and America, first Thursday in the Month.
Lisbon, every Wednesday.
Madeira and the Brazils, first Wednesday in the Month.
Gibraltar and the Mediterranean, Ditto.
France and Spain, four first Days in the Week.
Germany, Holland, and Hamburgh, Mondays and Thursdays.
Guernsey and Jersey, Tuesdays and Fridays.

Letters are delivered twice in each Day, viz: at ½ past 10 o'Clock in the Morning, and at 6 o'Clock in the Evening.

THE COMMERCIAL ROOMS,

SITUATED nearly opposite the Post Office, in Corn Street, are admirably convenient, and

replete with every sort of information and accommodation. The building* was erected by creating seven hundred and ten shares at £25 each share:—the share-holder pays £2 2*s.* per annum, and has the privilege of nominating a non-proprietor as a subscriber, who pays £3 7*s.* yearly:—the extra £1 5*s.* being considered as the interest on the £25 share. A visitor to the city, whose residence is more than six miles distant from it, may enjoy all the advantages of these rooms for one month, provided he be introduced by a subscriber or his nominee. A Committee of Management is appointed annually, on the 4th Monday in October.

THE NEW COUNCIL HOUSE

WILL evidently, when completed, be a credit to the City. In its erection expense appears to have been a subordinate consideration; some disapprobation was at first expressed on account

* Adorned in front by an Ionic Portico of four columns, and "Britannia, Neptune, and Minerva presented with tributes by the four quarters of the world," beautifully sculptured in bas-relief. The three figures on its summit represent the City of Bristol, Commerce, and Navigation.

of its oblique situation ; but as the building grew more perfect, this appearance seemed to wear away. The figure of Justice, cut by our celebrated townsman, E. H. Baily, R. A. is unquestionably very fine ; ordinary folks, however, have no notion that Justice should appear with her eyes unbound, and *minus* a pair of scales.

A Museum of Antiquities is intended to be preserved here.—*Evans's Chron. Outline.*

THE GUILDHALL, *Broad Street,*

BUILT by Edward Spicer, merchant, about the time of King Richard II. A clumsy statue of King Charles II. which originally ornamented the Council House, stands in front ; where is also to be seen, cut in stone, the ancient arms of Bristol, the subject of which is a man on a watch tower blowing a trumpet. In this Hall is held the Assize, or General Gaol Delivery, the Court of Nisi Prius, and Quarter Sessions ; and during the time of electing Members of Parliament, the hustings are kept here. Adjoining the Hall is "St. George's Chapel," where the Mayor, Sheriffs, and other Officers are annually elected.

THE MANSION HOUSE

IS in Queen Square;—there is an elegant banquetting room, extensive kitchens, &c. to enable the reigning Mayor to exercise the wonted hospitalities.

THE MERCHANTS' HALL

IS situated at the corner of King Street. The chief entrance is in Marsh Street, ascending a flight of wide steps. The bust over the door is *intended for* King George III. The interior is most elegant. Here his present Majesty dined when he honoured our City with his presence. The original portrait of Edward Colston, Esq. painted by "honest Jonathan Richardson," is preserved here.

THE CITY LIBRARY

IS also in King Street. In 1613, Mr. R. Redwood bequeathed a house in King Street, to be converted into a public library, and Tobias Matthews, Archbishop of York, a native of Bristol, contributed a number of books "for the use of the aldermen and shopkeepers." A

wing to the original building was added in 1786, when the Bristol Library Society was formed, by means of which, books are constantly added. Strangers may obtain access by application to the committee.

THE THEATRE ROYAL, *King Street.*

THIS theatre, it is said, was highly eulogized by Garrick, on the score of its just dimensions: a prologue was also written by him for the opening night, which was repeated by Powell, May 30, 1766. The royal licence was obtained in 1767.

Mention is made of their first station as being in Tucker Street, (now Bath Street) springing originally, perhaps, from the mummeries of Temple Fair: this theatre was converted into a meeting-house. We hear of them at one time in Stoke's Croft,—at another time profaning those walls which now belong to Lady Huntingdon's congregation, in St. Augustine's Place: from hence they were expelled as unfit to be within the precincts of the city; and then took refuge at Jacob's Wells, on the Clifton side of Brandon Hill: in that humble theatre, many of

the great names in histrionic fame "fretted their hour" for very slender emolument.

The Theatre Royal is at present very ably conducted by Mr. M'Cready, father of Mr. M'Cready of London.

In 1532, and in several succeeding years, actors, under the protection of noblemen, were hired by the magistrates, to exhibit in the Guildhall.—*Evans's Chron. Outline.*

THE COOPERS' HALL, *King Street.*

THE elevation of this building is so very striking and noble in its appearance, that though now only employed as a warehouse, it deserves attention;—the late Mr. Halfpenny was its architect. The company who erected it appears to be now extinct or nearly so. It is a subject that deserves inquiry, how the Trading Companies of Bristol have so declined, or rather totally disappeared, when it is evident that some of them were very opulent. Out of twenty-five companies, the Merchant Adventurers alone remain. A few individuals sometimes precede the

corporation in going to church—(formerly exceeded by companies in number, to individuals now) who, we are informed, are the skeletons of these once numerous bands, which in the recollection of some, used to lead the way with fluttering silken banners, with trumpets, kettle drums, "dulcimers, and all kinds of musick."

THE MERCHANT TAYLORS' HALL,

Broad Street,

IS now at the command of every conjuror and itinerant showman; being let out for hire to such exhibitions. This company flourished for centuries, having great revenues.

A fragment of a very large picture, representing the persons of this company (from the costume, evidently painted at the beginning of the last century) is in the possession of Mr. D. Huston, Castle Green.

The south aisle of St. Ewen's Church formerly belonged to this society.

ASSEMBLY ROOM, *Prince's Street,*

Curas cithera tollit is inscribed in front, which, being interpreted, informs us that music is a specific for care; but as it has been very rarely, of late, used either for the performance of music or dancing, the inference is, that we have but little care, or that music and dancing are not deemed proper remedies for its removal.

BRISTOL BRIDGE.

THIS grand avenue to the Somersetshire side of the water was erected about the middle of the last century. The centre arch is elliptical, fifty-five feet in span; the two side arches semicircular, forty feet span. The four little shops at the corners were originally built for the taking of tolls.

THE DRAWBRIDGE,

AT the end of Clare Street, is erected over the River Froom, the two leaves of the bridge are raised by powerful machinery concealed in the ground, requiring only two persons to assist.

NEW GAOL, *near Bathurst Basin,*

CONTAINS accommodation for upwards of two hundred prisoners. The cells and other apartments are heated by pneumatic stoves. The tread-mill here is made to raise water for the general use. The prisoners are arranged in ten different classes, each class being cut off from communication with the rest. Those committed for felonious practices are compelled to wear a party coloured dress—which, if they could possibly escape, would immediately cause them to be re-taken. It is built in a very strong manner, and a rate was laid upon the whole city to cover the expense.

BRIDEWELL PRISON, *Bridewell Lane,*

FOR minor offences, and the safe keeping of criminals before what is called their commitment. The situation of this prison is singular enough, the common thoroughfare passing directly through it. It has two massive outward gates, which are shut before midnight.

PHILOSOPHICAL AND LITERARY INSTITUTION,* *Park Street.*

A LATE erection; the capital for building which was raised by shares of 25*l.* each, and its objects are supported with great spirit. It has a most complete lecture room, with chemical apparatus at hand; a museum, which is already copious, rich in mineralogical specimens, and daily augmenting; a library, and a large and well constructed exhibition room: in the latter have already appeared two several collections of paintings, (chiefly old masters) the property of neighbouring gentlemen, lent for the occasion. A number of antique casts are also preserved. The shareholder has access to the reading rooms, museum, laboratory, gratuitous lectures, use of the philosophical instruments, &c. by paying annually £2 2*s.* or he may transfer his share, the nominee paying £2 2*s.* to the Institution, and £1 1*s.* to the proprietor. Visitors are admitted to see the museum, &c. by an introduction to the Curator.

* The beautifully sculptured figures which ornament the Portico are "The Arts, Sciences, and Literature, introduced by Apollo and Minerva to Bristol, who, seated on the Avon, receive them under her protection, and dispenses to them rewards—whilst Plenty unveils herself to Peace, as under the dominion of their happy influence."

MASONIC LODGES.

THERE are several; but as they can scarcely be called *public* places—we shall only observe, that at one of them, at the bottom of Broad Street, a Society (permitted to use the room at stated times) is held for the improvement of the mind, under the modest denomination of "The Inquirers:" lectures, and the discussion of mooted points generally occupy the time when the members assemble. They have a library for reference, and we are assured, that no small degree of talent evinces itself in these their mental exercises.

THE ARCADES,

EXTENDING from St. James's Barton to Broadmead, built upon the plan of the Burlington Arcade, Piccadilly, but highly improved, bid fair to be attractive. Messrs. Foster, the architects, have, in this instance alone, proved themselves men of great taste and ability.

BACK HALL, *in Baldwin Street*

IS the great mart for hides, leather, &c. &c.

THE MARKETS

ARE in High Street, Nicholas Street, and Union Street; they are most abundantly supplied, and are kept very clean.

In the High Street Market are three arcades, occupied by country farmers, for the sale of butter, cheese, poultry, eggs, bacon, &c. every Wednesday and Saturday. The arcade in front of the south of the Exchange, is termed the Gloucestershire Market; that to the west, is called the Somersetshire Market. The other, known by the name of the Eastern Arcade, is on the left, entering from High Street. The butchers exhibit their meat in eight rows, made of wood and covered in from the heat, wet, &c. by overhanging wood tops; in front of which, vegetables and fruit of every description are arranged for sale.

The market in Union Street is supplied with FISH every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Shops are opened also for the sale of fish, on the Back, by Peacock; in Broad Street, by Saunders, who has likewise a shop at Clifton; in Bridge Street, in Castle Street, and in Baldwin Street, every day in the week.

St. Nicholas Street Market is very commodious, and completely covered in. It is occupied by butchers and farmers with meat, poultry, &c. Wednesdays and Saturdays.

There is a market on the Welch Back, opposite King Street, held every Wednesday, from September 29, to March 25, for the sale of poultry, fruits, &c. from Wales.

THE HAY MARKET,

IS kept in Broadmead every Tuesday and Friday.

THE CHEESE MARKET,

LEADING from Maryport Street to Wine Street, is held every Wednesday and Friday.

THE CATTLE MARKET,

OR Smithfield of Bristol, is Thomas Street. Thursday is here the Market-day.

THE FAIRS

OF Bristol are suffered to last for eight or ten days following: there are two, Temple Fair and

St. James's :* a prodigious number of cattle, horses, &c. are usually brought in on those occasions; leather and cloth also in great abundance: together with shows, standings, &c.

In 1196, the burgesses of Bristol paid the King's Justices ten marks (in addition to a general tallage, or tax, of two hundred marks) for holding a fair. King Edward VI. granted a charter for the fair in Temple Street, (now held in Great Gardens) to be holden eight days, and King Charles II. confirmed the same; the tolls and revenues of the fair being applied to the repairs of the water courses, and the surplus to be given to the poor of the parish—the churchwardens paying 20*s.* yearly to the corporation.

It is said that persons dying of the plague, were buried where the booths stand in St. James's Fair.

A duty called *cheminage* was formerly paid at Lawford's Gate, for every pack-saddle passing through the forest of Kingswood, during the fairs of St. James and St. Paul.

* Bishop Skinner is accused by William Prynne, in 1638, of "threatening to interdict a fair kept in the parish of James, in Bristol, if they would not set up a pair of decayed organs in that church."

OF THE CHARACTER, COMMERCE, GEOLOGY, &c. OF BRISTOL.

By a patent, dated 1569, the Arms of Bristol are declared to be "Gules, on a mount vert issuant out of a castle silver, upon wave a ship gold." The crest and supporters: "Upon the helm, in a wreath gold and gules, issuant out of the clouds, two arms in saltour and charnew, in the one hand a serpent vert, in the other a pair of balances gold; supported by two unicorns sejant, gold maned and horned; and clayed sables mantled gules, doubled silver." The motto "*Virtute et Industria.*"

INDUSTRY has, from early time, been the prevailing principle of the inhabitants of Bristol, and has formed their character at the same time, that it has increased their wealth. Wherever this principle is pre-eminent, a sort of disdain for what is not *immediately* profitable generally attends it, and the study of letters and respect for the fine arts are consequently maintained only by a few: this has hitherto been the case in Bristol, but a different feeling seems to have sprung up—first, in the foundation of the Commercial Rooms; secondly, in the formation of

a Scientific Institution in Park Street; thirdly, in the Society of Inquirers; and fourthly, in the Mechanics' Institution. There is not a doubt but that this energy will continue, for the more we become acquainted with Science, the more we shall regard her as "a lamp to the feet in a way of darkness."

In a work published about one hundred years ago, a tourist makes the following remarks: "A great face of seriousness and religion appears at Bristol, and the magistrates are laudably strict in exacting the observation of the sabbath, considering the general dissoluteness that has broke out in almost everywhere else. One thing they deserve commendation for, and that is, the neatness observed in keeping their churches, and the care they take in preserving the monuments and inscriptions of those buried in them;—a practice scandalously neglected almost everywhere else in England. Bristol is supposed to have one hundred thousand inhabitants in the city and within three miles; and they say above three thousand sail of ships belong to that port. They draw all their heavy goods here on sleds, or sledges, which they call *gee hoes*, without wheels, which

kills a multitude of horses; and the pavement is worn so smooth by them, that in wet weather the streets are very slippery, and in frosty weather 'tis dangerous walking." Another writer says, "They suffer no carts to be used in the city, lest, as some say, the shake occasioned by them on the pavement should affect the *Bristol milk* (the sherry) in the vaults, which is certainly had here in the greatest perfection." The practice of using sledges or drays is yet preserved, and a modern traveller has had the hardihood to say, that it seems we are not sufficient adepts in science to cart a hogshead of sugar.

An order of common council occurs in 1651 to prohibit the use of carts and waggons;—only suffering drays. Camden, in giving our city credit for its cleanliness in forming "goutes," says, "they use sledges here instead of carts, lest they destroy the arches, beneath which are the goutes."

"I asked at the inn for some ale," said a gentleman (a stranger) "and they brought me small beer:" it is the custom in Bristol, contrary to every other place, to denominate a very weak

potation, ale—the better sorts are called burton [we do not say Burton-*ale*] and old tom; and some twenty years since, a sort was prevalent named All blue.

It has been remarked that Bristol is prolific in *poets* and *prize fighters*, which is as much as to say, that the youth of this place have endeavoured to reach the temple of fame by two of its most difficult avenues—*certes* we could make out a formidable list of each: perhaps we might defy those who made the remark to say that *either* class were ever encouraged in such pursuits *upon the spot*.

The following Bristol anecdotes are so ludicrous and characteristic, (one being a complete counterpart to the other) that we venture to thrust them in here; we believe them to be authentic.

Prince George, consort to Queen Anne, in passing through this city, appeared on the Exchange, attended only by one gentleman, and remained there till the merchants had pretty generally withdrawn; not one of them having sufficient resolution to speak to him, as perhaps they might not be prepared to ask such a guest

to their houses. But this was not the case with all who saw him, for a person whose name was John Duddlestone, a boddice maker, living in Corn Street, went up and asked him if he was not the husband of the Queen, who informed him that he was. J. Duddlestone told him he had observed with a good deal of concern that none of the merchants had invited him home to dinner, telling him he did not apprehend it was for want of love to the queen or to him, but because they did not consider themselves prepared to entertain so great a man; but he was ashamed to think of his dining at an inn, and requested him to go and dine with him, and bring the gentleman along with him, informing him that he had a piece of good beef and a plum pudding, and ale of his dame's own brewing. The prince admired the loyalty of the man, and though he had bespoke a dinner at the White Lion, went with him. When they had got to the house, Duddlestone called to his wife, who was up stairs, desiring her to put on a clean apron and come down, for the queen's husband and another gentleman were coming to dine with them: she accordingly came, with a clean blue apron, and

was immediately saluted by the prince. In the course of the dinner the prince asked him if he ever went to London? He said that since the ladies had worn stays instead of boddices, he sometimes went to buy whalebone; whereupon the prince desired him to take his wife with him when he went again, at the same time giving him a card, to facilitate his introduction to him at court. In the course of a little time he took his wife behind him to London, and with the assistance of the card, found easy admittance to the prince, and by him they were introduced to the queen, who invited them to an approaching public dinner, informing them that they must have new clothes for the occasion, allowing them to choose for themselves; so they each chose purple velvet, such as the prince had then on, which was accordingly provided for them; and in that dress they were introduced by the queen herself as the most loyal persons in the city of Bristol, and the only ones in that city who had invited the prince her husband to their house. And after the entertainment, the queen desiring him to kneel down, laid a sword on his head, and (to use Lady Duddlestone's own words) said to him "*Ston*

up, Sir Jan." He was offered money, or a place under government, but he did not choose to accept of either, informing the queen that he had *fifty pounds* out at use, and he apprehended that the number of people he saw about her must be very expensive. The queen, however, made Lady Duddlestone a present of a gold watch from her side, which *my lady* considered as no small ornament, when she went to market, suspended *over a blue apron.*

Some years ago, when Kosciusko came to this city, on his way to America, great marks of honour were shown him, and many presents made him, both by the municipality and by individuals. Amongst others, an honest gingerbread baker thought, as he was going to sea, nothing could be more acceptable to him than a noble plum cake for the voyage: he made him the very best which could be made, and a valiant one it was! It was as big as he could carry; and on the top, which was as usual covered with a crust of sugar, was written in coloured sugarplums, "To the gallant Kosciusko." With this burthen the good man proceeded to the house of the American consul, where Kosciusko

was told that he was lying on the sofa (for his wounds were not at that time healed) and was too much fatigued, and too unwell to see any one. "Oh," said the gingerbread baker, "he wont be angry at seeing me, I warrant, so shew me the way up;" and pushing the servant forward, he followed him up stairs into the room. When, however, he saw the great man whom he was come to honour, lying on a couch, with his countenance pale, painful, and emaciated, yet full of benevolence, the sight overpowered him; he put down his cake, burst into tears like a child, and ran out of the room without speaking a single word.

David Hume in his Memoirs says, "In 1734, I went to Bristol with some recommendations to eminent merchants, but in a few months found the scene totally unsuitable to me." He was clerk to a Mr. Miller, (a partner in the first banking-house established here;) his taste in English composition being offended by the merchant's letter book, and venturing to reform it, "I'll tell you what, Mr. Hume," exclaimed his employer, "I have made £20,000 by my English, and I won't have it mended."

It is remarkable how many Impostors have, from time to time, appeared in Bristol. We mention two or three of the most daring.

James Nailor,* who received divine honours from his followers, they regarding him as Christ. In 1656, we find him addressed by the title of "The everlasting son of righteousness and prince of peace; the prophet of the most high God, nay, the only begotten son of God, out of Zion, whose mother is a virgin, and whose birth is immortal." He made his public entry here in imitation of Christ riding into Jerusalem; the people singing Hosannah! and spreading their garments for the animal which bore him to trample on: the man might have been insane, but what can we think of his numerous followers and proselytes? The Parliament (which was then the Government) interfering, he was severely punished, and imprisoned till the death of Cromwell. He afterwards renounced his errors.

We have already spoken of Lukins.—At the Lamb Inn, Lawford's Gate, a piece of imposture was practised, a good deal resembling the ma-

* In the Memoirs of Bristol, much singular and minute information is given respecting Nailor, and other enthusiasts of that period.

nœuvres of the celebrated Cock Lane Ghost; the particulars of which were published, and the wonderful 'facts' attested by most respectable persons who were duped by two artful children. It was a case of witchcraft. The pamphlet which contains the particulars, is now rather scarce, and the detail is too long for our limits.

Dr. Slare, in the Philosophical Transactions, gravely describes the case of a man at Bristol, about twenty years of age, who "*chewed the cud*" in the same manner as the ruminating animals; he says, "He begins to chew his meat over again within a quarter of an hour after meals, if he drink with it—if not, somewhat later. His chewing after a full meal lasts about an hour and a half! Liquids return to his mouth all as one as dry and solid food. If this faculty chance to leave him, it signifies sickness, and it is never well with him till it returns. It was always thus since he can remember. His father does the like sometimes, but in small quantities."

The Princess Caraboo, from Javasu, figured here also: this lady spoke and even wrote a new language, deceiving divers "learned clerks:" a complete parallel, in short, was she with that deserter from Formosa, Psalmanazar.

We do not class our Chatterton with these worthies.

A mezzotinto engraving, scraped by M'Ardell, depicting a comely looking personage in canonicals, named "The Rev. Emanuel Collins, M. A." is frequently to be seen in our print shops: a most turbulent and reprehensible character, but a severe satirist. He was educated in the Bristol Grammar School; once kept a school in Shannon Court—and published "Miscellanies in Prose and Verse:" a clever book—but caustic in the extreme: having libelled a person who only forbore to prosecute him on condition of a public recantation of the calumny, he begged leave to add a couple of lines, which the injured party incautiously consented to without seeing them: the public apology therefore appeared with the following postscript from Hudibras:

> "He that's convinced against his will
> Is of the same opinion still."

The motto he has chosen to accompany his portrait also marks the man:

> On me when coxcombs are satiric,
> I take it for a panegyric:
> Hated by fools and fools to hate,
> Be this my motto, this my fate.

Thistlethwaite, the school-fellow of Chatterton, was no less severe in his writings; as may be seen in his poem entitled, "The Consultation," a work which absolutely "out-Herods Herod."

It is curious to compare the first with the second edition of this poem, as far as relates to Burgum, the Pewterer.

The Head of Richard Brent has also been engraved, from a portrait taken by the celebrated Barker, when at the age of 105,—a venerable figure. He was better known in Bristol, by the nick name of Tom Thumb, as he was in the practice of vending the Memoirs of that tiny hero in our streets. At that advanced age it seems he had abundance of hair. Particulars respecting him may be found in Sir Edward Harington's "Schizzo on Man."

Bristol, like ancient Rome, is said to stand upon *seven* hills—hence it is very picturesque, especially when an opening occurs facing Kingsdown, (formerly called Prior's hill) which is covered with houses and gardens, rising street over street, to its very summit. But to see Bristol in perfection, the stranger must ascend Brandon Hill. There are, however, so many

striking and varied points of view from St. Michael's Hill, Montpellier, Kingsdown, Tyndall's Park, &c. that it is well worth the trouble of perambulating *all* the different heights, where the spectator looks down, as it were, upon the loftiest spires.

The city stands for the most part on a thick bed of sand, generally yielding water at a few fathoms depth. The river Avon is capable of wafting up a thirty gun ship in one tide, and is navigable as far as Bath, with which city a constant intercourse is kept up, by water as well as by land. The vicinity of the Severn also, contributes most essentially to the trade and navigation of Bristol. The city's jurisdiction by water, extends from Tower Harratz, on Temple Backs, to Kingroad; and from thence down the south side of the Bristol channel, as low as the two islands called the Flat Holmes, (on one of which is erected a light house,) and the Steep Holmes, (famous for being the retirement of Gildas, the old British historian,) and from thence directly eastward to the Denny island, and so on again to Kingroad.

The Corporation of Bristol consists of forty-

three persons, viz. the Mayor; twelve Aldermen, including the Recorder, who by virtue of his office, is first and senior; two Sheriffs; twenty-eight Common-Council men; a Town Clerk; Chamberlain; Vice Chamberlain; Sword-bearer, and Under Sheriff. The city is divided into twelve Wards, each Ward having an Alderman to preside over it. Subject to the Corporation are two Coroners, Water Bailiffs; Quay Masters; Schoolmasters; Clerks of the Courts of Conscience and Requests; Clerks of the Markets; Keepers of the Prisons; Criers of the Courts; City Criers; eight Serjeants at Mace; Exchange Keeper; Sheriffs' Officers; Club-men; Beadles; and a Band of Musicians; who have all their respective habiliments, when they attend the Corporation on public occasions.

There are about five thousand free burgesses of Bristol; a stranger or non-freeman, by marrying a freeman's daughter, partakes of this privilege: this we believe is peculiar to the place.

One of the Judges who takes the western circuit, comes in the summer to determine civil causes arising in Bristol. The two Sheriffs also

hold a pie-poudre court every year in autumn, under a piazza in Old Market Street.

Bristol sends two members to parliament.

Many articles manufactured here are confessedly very superior.

THE BRASS WORKS, at Baptist Mills,* was the first manufactory of that compound metal ever established in this country, the workmen being brought from Holland. The late Bishop of Landaff, speaking of Bristol brass, says, "it is quite free from knots or hard places, arising from iron, to which other brass is subject; and this quality, as it respects the magnetic needle, renders it of great importance in making compasses for navigation." Proprietors Messrs. Harford & Co.—Offices Corn Street.

THE COPPER, SPELTER, ZINC, BRASS BATTERY, SHEET BRASS, AND WIRE WORKS, at Crew's Hole, and at Soundwell, near Mangotsfield, have obtained great celebrity. Dr. Watson says, "the Zinc made here is whiter

* So named by reason that adults were formerly baptized in the Froom River hard by.

and brighter than any other, either English or Foreign." They have a patent for Malleable Zinc for covering buildings, &c. Iron Wire, Hoops, &c. are manufactured by this Company in Cheese Lane, St. Philip's.

There are also two considerable LEAD WORKS; the one conducted by Messrs Riddle and Co. in St. Philip's;—the other by Messrs. Bayly and Co. near Easton; where it is smelted from the ore, rolled, or cast into sheets.

THE BRISTOL PATENT SHOT are also in great demand. Manufactory Redcliff Hill.

THE SOAP manufactured in Bristol is in universal esteem.

THE IRON FOUNDRIES here are very considerable; viz. two in St. Philip's, one of which is carried on under the firm of Winwood & Co. and the other of Harford & Co.; a third of Dobbins & Co. in College Street; and a fourth at Bathurst Basin, where Patent Chain Cables and Anchors are manufactured by Messrs. Ackerman & Co. Anchors and Chain Cables are also manufactured by Messrs. Griffiths and Lewis, Marsh Street.

WINE AND PORTER BOTTLES are

manufactured on a more extensive scale, perhaps, than in any other place in Europe.

There is also a considerable Establishment for the manufactory of FLINT GLASS at Temple Gate, which is of very superior quality. Strangers are admitted to inspect it by leaving their address at the Counting House.

CROWN GLASS MANUFACTORY, at Nailsea. Warehouse Nicholas Street.

THE POTTERIES are very extensive, particularly that known as "The Bristol Pottery," situated on Temple Backs;—Firm Messrs. Pountney & Co.—Strangers are admitted on application at the Counting House.

THE BRISTOL DISTILLERIES, for the rectifying of Spirits are extensively employed; particularly in the article of Gin.

SUGAR REFINERS have superior methods, and the Bristol loaf sugar is accordingly much esteemed.

The superior excellence of PAINTED FLOOR CLOTH has excited universal admiration, having been invented and brought to the utmost perfection by Messrs. Hare, of this city. Pieces of twenty-seven feet width, and one hundred

and eighty long have been produced at their manufactory, Temple Backs.

The foreign trade is in the mean time considered of the *greatest* consequence to Bristol: articles the growth of other countries, being dispersed from hence through the neighbouring counties; and thus it is that the imports are much greater than the exports. There is, however, a great reciprocal trade carried on with Ireland and Wales; and also in barges by the Severn and Wye rivers.

From the recorded tonnage of one of Maistre Canynge's vessels, namely, the Mary and John, of nine hundred tons, it is apparent that the trade of Bristol, at that remote time, was very considerable. The illustrious Cabot, a native of Bristol, in 1494 discovered Newfoundland, and distinctly described the coast of Florida, it being the year before Columbus made his voyage. He it was also, who first observed the variation of the needle in the mariner's compass.

Robert Thorn, one of the founders of the Grammar School, sheriff of Bristol in 1503, writes thus to Dr. Leigh, "This inclination and desire of this discovery I inherited from my father,

who with another merchant of Bristol, named Hugh Elliot, were the discoverers of the Newfoundlands, of which there is no doubt (as now plainly appeareth) if the mariners would have been ruled then and followed the pilot's [Cabot] mind, but the lands of the West Indies, from whence all the gold cometh, had been ours; for all is one coast, as by the chart appeareth." In 1552, Cabot proposed to trade to Archangel, and thus established an intercourse between Russia and this country. King Edward VI. allowed him a pension of £166 per annum, and made him governor of the Russian Company. He lived to the age of eighty-eight.

In 1609, a colony from Bristol established themselves in Newfoundland; Mr. Guy, a common-council man of Bristol, undertaking to be their general and leader.

Another great nautical adventurer of this city we find in the person of Captain Thomas James, sent out by the merchants of this port in search of the north-west passage, in 1631; he wintered at Charlton Island, and during his voyage, elucidated no inconsiderable part of Hudson's Bay.

That the spirit of Bristol, as regards commer-

cial enterprise is not decayed, we have a specimen in the conversion of the bed of the Avon into an immense floating dock, the cutting of a new channel for the tide, and the excavation of Cumberland and Bathurst Basins. The advantages of which are, first, that vessels do not strain their timbers by lying in the mud between the tides; and secondly, that there is now no necessity to wait for spring tides, which ships of burthen were formerly obliged to do. The expence of this great work amounted to £600,000, and a rate is still levied on the inhabitants to defray the charge.

A Chamber of Commerce has been set on foot also by some spirited merchants of the port, for the purpose of inquiring into and removing all obstructions to trade: they have been unremitting in their endeavours, and in some instances their labours have been successful: in short, they deserve the warmest praises of their fellow-citizens.

Standing as Bristol does, in a most fertile part of the country, and having the advantage of water conveyance from so many different places, all the necessaries of life may be had here

in abundance and at moderate prices; notwithstanding which it has not retained its original rank among commercial places. Whether this is to be ascribed to a want of *public* spirit among its inhabitants, the monopolies of great capitalists, or to what other cause, we will not pretend to determine; but the fact is certain.

The coal fields watered by the Avon, extend from the vicinity of Bristol to the south and south-east for the space of thirty miles. The beds are few and thin compared to those of Wales, Warwickshire, Staffordshire, Yorkshire, and Newcastle. Here the pits never penetrate through more than two or three veins. But though the miner cannot realize a princely fortune, as in other districts, no country can be more interesting to the student with regard to organic remains, and to the variety and structure of its rocks and ores. Lead combined with calamine have been found in large nodules at Southmead, near Westbury; and manganese occurs at Leigh and Mendip, in thin veins. About a hundred yards above Bedminster bridge, the earth called strontian may be seen at low water, in veins of five or six inches in thickness,

and even sulphate of strontian has been found. It apparently refuses every vestige of pollution from the red soil with which it is thickly coated. In digging the new course of the river, oak trees, deer horns, boars' and other teeth, blue sulphate of iron formed in the clay, and beds of gravel, were found.

The paucity of organic remains in sand-stone has been frequently remarked: at Nailsea, however, there is a large bed of sand-stone full of black marks, which indicate the remains of vegetable matter combined with oxides of iron. At Frenchay a vein of coal occurs, a quarter of an inch thick, in the solid rock; the remains of animals have been found there. Lithophytes have occurred in the quarry at Brislington Common, not only small black marks, but broad leaves of the *agæ* class: bamboo canes have been found. In this *red* sand-stone a remarkable formation of globular nodules (oblated, however, at the bottom, and on that account called "*bell-moulds*") is sometimes found, in the heart of the rock, separated by a thick coating of oxides of iron. They are known to the colliers by fatal experience, for while the miner is working in an

inclined position, which is always the case where the beds of coal are thin, the continued strokes of his pick-axe gradually loosens the bell-mould, which eventually drops out of its socket, and kills or maims him without the least warning.

The ranges of mountain lime-stone no where discover themselves in bolder characters than at the black rock and St. Vincent's. The strata here succeed one another in more than a hundred couches, dipping eastward at an angle of thirty and sometimes forty degrees; but at Henbury the dip is almost vertical, while on the Mendip range it often becomes less than twenty degrees. In the rock opposite the mouth of the Avon, the dip is toward *the west.*

Beneath the lime-stone is the mill-grit rock, (amygdaloid, or plum-pudding stone.) At the Pill landing place its stratum is level with the tide, and the whole village is built upon it. At Brandon Hill it again appears: and here is so hard that it has been compared to porphyry; it is afterwards traced in different directions for many miles. This rock occasionally affords fluor spar.

The florid ferruginous character of the soil in the whole neighbourhood of Bristol, (whence the the names *Red*cliff, *Red*land) countenances the

belief that iron ore will sometime be discovered hereabouts in great plenty.

The surrounding districts are variegated with high salubrious downs, producing the sweetest herbage; fruitful valleys, watered with springs, rivulets, brooks, and rivers; steep precipices and rocks: waving woods; and the most charming natural prospects embellished by art. In the immediate vicinity are many handsome and pleasantly situated villages, interspersed with seats of the nobility and gentry; all which unite to render Bristol an object of attraction, even to those who cannot be biassed by native partiality.

Four Newspapers are printed.

THE BRISTOL MERCURY, published Monday Morning.

——————— GAZETTE, published Wednesday Evening, but dated Thursday.

——— ——— MIRROR, Saturday Morning.

FELIX FARLEY'S BRISTOL JOURNAL, Saturday Morning.

THE BRISTOL DIRECTORY contains the name, address, occupation, &c. &c. of almost every housekeeper; with lists of the very numerous conveyances, and other minute information.

MISCELLANEOUS ADDITIONS.

ONE of the earlier specimens of copper-plate engraving in this country is a map of Bristol, performed by George Hoefnagle.—*See Walpole's Catalogue of Engravers.*

Two maps of Bristol were published by a person named Millerd—one of which has been lately re-published by Mr. Tyson, in the Bristol Memorialist, (the original copper) and is very curious; the other, dated 1672, gives a slight view of the Castle, which is considered the only authentic draught of that "myghtie toure."

There is also a large four sheet map of Bristol, by Rocque, published by Hickey, in 1742, in which the parish boundaries are marked out.

There is a View of Bristol and its neighbouring scenery, etched by Hollar;—this is rare.

Many privateers have been fitted out in Bristol from time to time, during *Spanish* wars; even Quakers have been accused of being "owners" in these enterprizes. There is a very curious long song extant, in commemoration of *the Angel Gabriel,* a stout letter of marque in King Charles I.'s time.

"John Fowler, born at Bristol, was a printer,

skilful in Greek and Latin, and a good poet, orator, and divine; wrote an abridgment of St. Thomas *his summe*. Having fled for his Roman religion, he set up at Antwerp, where he was serviceable to the catholic cause. He died 1579."

In the Mercure Hollandois for 1680, appears the following statement—during *February*, "In Bristol about fifty or sixty carpenters, dressed up like mountebanks, made a procession; the fellow who proceeded first bore an axe coloured red—then followed *the effigy of a lion*—and some sounded trumpets. They assembled a multitude of people, but did not make their intentions known: one of the principals was apprehended and questioned—but no information could be gained, and he was afterwards liberated, receiving a severe reprimand." In *October* the following occurs, "About this time it was understood that the famous Bedloe, who discovered so much of the treason, had died at Bristol, which gave the Protestants suspicion that the Roman Catholics had sent him to the other world by some indirect means, in order to render his testimony invalid, *as he had arrived too late*. But the impartial judged that his death was the consequence of over-fatigue,

having ridden one hundred miles in a day, being quite well during his journey. Two days before his death he sent for Judge North, who was then in Bristol, in whose presence he signed and confirmed by oath all that he had declared previously."

In a wall belonging to Mr. Bright's dwelling-house, Temple Street, exactly opposite the church, is an obtuse-pointed arch; of ancient date, no doubt, from the corrosion of the stones of which it is composed; but not so ancient as a monument placed in the same wall, even with the ground. We differ from others in thinking so—but as the monument is not in the centre of the arch, we adhere to our first opinion. It is asserted by some, that this was the original font in Temple Church;—for our part, we should rather conjecture it was *an altar*, the recess forming the pyx, or depository of the Host. It has suffered so much from time and the atmosphere, that little remains but its general form. If the present was its original situation, it must have stood in the north wall; for which reason, and no other we conceive, it has been pronounced to be a font. Why fonts should be placed on the north side of churches we know not, but we believe it is generally the case. The

Templars, perhaps, erected their first church on this site—for certainly the present church has no pretensions to the age in which they flourished —moreover the churches built by them were of a circular form, in imitation of the church of the holy sepulchre at Jerusalem, as may be seen in London, Cambridge, Northampton, &c.

There is an antique chapel converted into a workshop, in the yard of Mr. Hayes, Coach Maker, in Temple Street;—the roof is a singular and substantial specimen of carpentry, and there are many sculptured heads and angels upon the corbels: two richly carved mantle pieces, of later date, appear in the rooms adjoining—displaying the Bristol arms, and a shield paly, on a canton a spur: a baron's helm.

Near to this, at the back of the Giant's Castle public house, appear the walls of another chapel —having also several carved heads upon the corbels.

The west front of St. James's Church, formerly the grand entrance, affords a fine specimen of Norman architecture. The reason it has remained so long nearly unnoticed, is owing to the many buildings immediately surrounding the north and west sides of the church, and which appear to have been erected so long ago as 1666,* perhaps earlier.

* The house occupied by Mr. Davey, the Sexton, which has a private entrance to the church, has two shields over the doorway, with the initial letters $\frac{E}{T\ A}$ 1666. This must have been, we apprehend, the

Much has been said respecting the origin of the pointed arch: it will be here seen at each end, produced almost by accident. The round window above, we will venture to say, is a very rare specimen, and is worthy of particular regard:—at this period it might be copied or imitated, which we think some lover of antiquity should do before time shall devour all its traces. The zig-zag work is now scarcely perceptible: its design is very fanciful; we might say elegant.

In Barrett's History it is observed, "There is a pretty gothic window (the figure of which may be seen in the plate) and other embellishments

residence of the Edwards family, whose monuments are to be found in the church, and benefactions recorded. Close by is a spacious house belonging to Mr. Alderman Fripp, formerly the residence of the Pope family; the staircase, walls, and corridor of which are extremely well painted in large, in many compartments; the subjects are, Mercury and two Cupids playing with doves; Venus and Mars; a colossal figure of Hercules; a large historical piece, in which a venerable old man kneeling, surrounded with females, lays a sword and casket of jewels at the feet of a warrior; boys, fruit, and flowers; a trophy of arms: Minerva; Diana.

in that taste—this western end being formerly the entrance used by the Monks." The plate here alluded to does not appear—but it is in existence, in the possession of Mr. Tyson, as is also a representation of the old Church of St. Nicholas, which was intended for the work, but likewise omitted.

The following represents the west elevation, as far as it can be seen—the doorway itself is entirely hid, and the round arch over it can only be viewed from an exalted situation: the adjoining cut gives some idea of the window.

The Chron. Outline of Bristol says, that the monumental effigy of Robert, Earl of Gloucester, said to be buried here in 1147, was discovered in 1818, having been long concealed behind the pews. This figure is now placed in the south wall, with a modern inscription on a brass plate, and Robert's arms (three spear rests.) A close inspection of this effigy, we think, must convince the spectator that Robert has changed his sex—a lady it certainly is: not to mention that a solitary ring is placed on the wedding finger, the statue holds the robe which descends from the shoulders in such a lady-like way, that we can never believe we behold that robust and redoubtable warrior—the terror of Stephen, and the idol of the rude soldiery of those days. It was sometimes the case, we believe, that great men were represented in a *monk's habit* on their tombs, thereby representing their dying in the "odour of sanctity;"—but this, we humbly conceive, is not the case here.

The following is a Catalogue of Painted Portraits preserved in the Chamber of Bristol :—

Mr. THOMAS WHITE, Mayor in 1529.

Messrs. ROBERT and NICHOLAS THORNE. These were copied from the originals at the Grammar School, which latter are supposed to have been painted by Holbein.

Sir THOMAS WHITE, Alderman and Merchant Taylor of *London*, and founder of St. John's, Oxford. Respecting this portrait, the following memorandum is preserved, "1625. Paid for Sir Thomas White's picture, that was sent from Coventry hither, *instead* of *Mr.* Thomas White's Picture that I sent for, he being a worthy benefactor to the City, 2*l.* 16*s.*

An ALDERMAN whose name is not preserved.

Lord Treasurer BURLEIGH.

ROBERT CECIL, Earl of Salisbury.

Alderman ROBERT KITCHIN.

THOMAS WHITE, D.D.

KING CHARLES I.

The EARL of PEMBROKE.

The two last are attributed to Vandyck, but we believe there is evidence to the contrary.

RICHARD WESTON, Lord Treasurer, afterwards Earl of Portland.

Alderman JOHN WHITSON.

Alderman GEORGE HARRINGTON.
KING CHARLES II.
KING JAMES II.
KING WILLIAM and QUEEN MARY.
CHARLES Earl of Dorset.
EDWARD COLSTON, Esq.
QUEEN ANNE.
KING GEQRGE I.
KING GEORGE II. and QUEEN CAROLINE.
Sir MICHAEL FOSTER, Recorder.
LORD CLARE.
LORD ASHBURTON.
The DUKE of PORTLAND. Painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence.
King GEORGE the Third. Painted by Bird.
Sir VICARY GIBBS, Recorder. Painted by Owen.

The following List of Engraved Portraits of Persons connected with Bristol History, or related to its concerns, is attempted only as a sort of skeleton, which we should be glad to see corrected, amplified, and filled up by some person better informed, and more industrious than ourselves :—

WILLIAM CANYNGE; one engraved by Englefield, in 1785—another by Jehner, 1787.

SEBASTIAN CABOT, from the Painting in Mr. Harford's possession, in Mr. Seyer's Memoirs.

EDWARD SEYMOUR, Duke of Somerset, High Steward,* 1540; after Holbein, by Gunst, Houbraken, White.

HOEFNAGLE, who engraved the first map of Bristol; in Walpole's Anecdotes,—engraved by Bannerman, Hondius, Sadeler.

Archbishop CRANMER; very many.

Bishop LATIMER; several.

RICHARD BRISTOWE, a Jesuit, who died 1581, Is mentioned only on account of his name.†

JOHN DIGBY, Earl of Bristol.

* We have no list of High Stewards.

† There is also a portrait of "Jack Bristowe," by Faber. He was brother to a Countess of Buckinghamshire.

TOBIAS MATHEW, Archbishop of York,—engraved by Elstracke.

Sir JOHN POPHAM, (Recorder 1603) title page of "Conveyancer's Light."

NATHANIEL FIENNES, Colonel in the Parliamentary Army; by Vandergucht.

RALPH HOPTON, Lord Hopton, by Vandergucht, Sherwin, Vertue.

Prince RUPERT;* many.

OLIVER CROMWELL; very many.

THOMAS Lord FAIRFAX; many.

HUGH PETERS; several.

HENRY IRETON, (General) by Vandergucht, Houbraken, Walton.

PHILIP SKIPTON, (General) in Ricraft's Survey.

EDWARD POPHAM, (Colonel)

DENZEL HOLLIS. (Lord Hollis)

JOHN OKEY, (Colonel) on horseback; by Stent.

Sir EDMUND TURNOR, Treasurer of the Garrison. —*See Memorialist.*

BULSTRODE WHITELOCK, (Recorder) by Faithorne, Gaywood, Cole, Hulsbergh.

ADRIAN SCROOP, prefixed to "Rebels no Saints."

JAMES NAYLOR,† impostor, in a large hat, by

* The storming and defence of Bristol brought so many Cavaliers and Roundheads to the spot, that, in strictness, one half of the portraits necessary for "Clarendon" will apply to our city.

† The likeness selected by Mr. Seyer, with the brand on his forehead, is declared to be doubtful by Bromley.

Place; also in Memoirs of Bristol. There is a small print in two compartments, in which he is represented receiving his punishment; also a mezzotinto by Preston.

GEORGE DIGBY, Earl of Bristol; died 1676.

WILLIAM PENN, Admiral; knighted by King Charles II; in Brachelinus's History.

WILLIAM BEDLOE; engraved by White.

RICHARD COLLINS, a Supervisor of Excise. The plate done at Tedbury, by J. Brown, 1676.—*Vide Lord Orford's Catalogue of Engravers.*—Rare.

Judge JEFFERIES; several; one inscribed "Earl of Flint."

WILLIAM SERMON, M. D. died 1679; engraved by Sherwin.

HENRY SOMERSET, Duke of Beaufort; died 1699, aged 70; engraved by Bootling, Faithorne, White.

Bishop LAKE, (John) engraved by Loggan, and by Sturt.

Mrs. ELLEN GWYNNE; several.

GEORGE, Prince of Denmark, consort to Queen Anne; several.

EDWARD COLSTON, Esq. engraved by Vertue, in folio, and octavo; a large sheet by the late Mr. Pether, of Bristol.

WILLIAM PENN, of Pennsylvannia, by J. Hall.

GEORGE FOX; considered spurious.

JOHN ROBINSON, (Bishop) by Giffart, Vandergucht, Picart, Vertue.

GEORGE SMALRIDGE, (Bishop) by Vertue.

Sir JONATHAN TRELAWNY, Bart. (Bishop) One of the seven petitioning Bishops.

BENJAMIN BAILEY, M. A. Rector of St. James's, prefixed to his Sermons, by Vertue, 1721.

Sir ROBERT ATKYNS ; by Vandergucht.

JAMES BUTLER, Duke of Ormond ; several.

THOMAS COSTER, M. P. by Faber, 1734.

JOHN CONYBEARE, (Bishop) 1750.

Sir THOMAS GOOCH, (Bishop) by M'Ardell, and by Heins, 1741.

BERNARD FOSKET, Dissenting Preacher, painted by Simmons ; engraved by Houston.

Mrs. GREEN.

PETER LE NEVE, Norroy King at Arms ; by J. Ogborne, 1773.

ELIZABETH FELTON, Countess of Bristol ; by J. Simon, 1695.

SAMUEL GOODERE, convicted of the Murder of his brother, Sir John Dinely Goodere, with MATTHEW MAHONY and CHAS. WHITE, his accomplices, 1741.

GEORGE WILLIAM HERVEY, Earl of Bristol, private plate, by J. Watson, 1760.

AUGUSTUS HERVEY, Earl of Bristol, after Sir Joshua, by Fisher, 1763.

HORACE WALPOLE.

EDMUND BURKE, M. P.
HENRY CRUGER, M. P. by W. Hincks, 1783.
THOMAS NEWTON, (Bishop) by Collier, Earlom, Watson; 1775.
JOSEPH BUTLER. (Bishop)
THOMAS SECKER, (Bishop) by M'Ardell.
Dr. JOHN HALL, (Bishop) by Trotter.
WILLIAM WARBURTON, (Dean) several.
CHRISTOPHER WILSON, (Bishop) by Jones.
Sir WILLIAM DRAPER, by Ridley.
EMANUEL COLLINS, by M'Ardell.
HUGH EVANS, by Holloway.
CALEB EVANS, D. D. by Holloway, and by Fittler, 1790.
ROBERT HALL, Baptist Minister, by T. Trotter. 1791.
ROWLAND HILL, M. A. several.
WILLIAM JAY, Dissenting Preacher; several.
JAMES ROUQUET, by Ames, 1777.
JOHN WESLEY, M. A. very many.
CHARLES WESLEY, M. A. by Spilsbury.
GEORGE WHITFIELD, M. A. very many.
Sir MICHAEL FOSTER, (Recorder) by Faber and others.
JOHN FREDERICK BRYANT, Poetical Pipe Maker, by Gooch, 1787; prefixed to a volume of his Verses.
JAMES FERGUSON, F. R. S. by Cook, Haward, and Stewart.

DAVID HUME ; several.

EBENEZER SIBLEY, Astronomer, by himself,] Chambers, Cook, Ireland.

WILLIAM HOGARTH, Painter ; several.

HENRY TRESHAM, by Cardon.

THOMAS LAWRENCE, Jun. Painter, when young, holding a book, by Sherwin.

WILLIAM PETHER, Engraver, in a Spanish habit, by himself.*

ROBERT HOBLYN, M. P.

JOHN MICHAEL RYSBRACK, Sculptor, by Chambers, and Faber, 1734.

SAMUEL WESLEY, son of Charles, by Dickinson.

JANE CAVE, prefixed to her Poems.

JOHN HENDERSON, B. A. by Conde and Hogg, 1792.

JOSIAH TUCKER, Dean of Gloucester, by Clamp, and Trotter, 1793.

HENRY BURGUM, Pewterer, by Grave, 1825. Not yet published.†

Capt. JAMES, Navigator, from the corner of a map ; repeated in Memoirs of Bristol.

THOMAS CHATTERTON, in Westminster Maga-

* The beautiful painting, from which the above was engraved, is now in the possession of Mr. Strong, Bookseller, Clare Street.

† This portrait is intended, with others, to embellish a work regarding Bristol localities, about to be published by Mr. W. Tyson, editor of the Bristol Memorialist. A head of Mr. Pether, from a painting by himself taken late in life, is also in progress.

zine, for July 1782.* There is a recent print of him with flowing hair—but no authorities given.

JOHN AUBREY, Esq. F. R. S.

Sir N. SLANNING.

GEORGE CATGUT, of B——l, with a spit, whole length.

Mr. JOHN HIPPESLEY, Proprietor of the Theatre, Jacob's Wells, by J. H. Green.

Mr. DIMOND,‡ Patentee of Theatre, from Monthly Mirror.

Mr. Mc CREADY, Ditto, from Ditto.

Mrs. HANNAH MORE, several.

LOUISA, or the Maid of the Haystack, by Palmer and by Tomkins.

MARY ROBINSON, several.

* The following remarks accompany this Print:—"The painting from which the engraving was taken of the distressed Poet, was the work of a friend of the unfortunate Chatterton. *This friend drew him in the situation in which he is represented in the copper-plate.* Anxieties and cares had advanced his life, and had given him an older look than was suited to his age. The sorry apartment portrayed in the print, the folded bed, the broken utensil below it, the bottle, the farthing candle, and the disorderly raiment of the bard, are not inventions of fancy—they were realities," &c. &c.

‡ Theatrical Portraits are so numerous, that we have omitted them (saving these celebrated Managers) altogether; some of the earlier Portraits of Performers are scarce and valuable; but we do not possess the necessary data for their insertion.

Those engaged in the Rowleian controversy ought to be noticed.

ANN YEARSLEY, Milk Woman, large mezzotinto, by J. Grozer, 1787.
JAMES AITKIN, (alias John the Painter.)
PATRICK O'BRIEN, eight feet four inches high; with PETER DAVIES, a Dwarf, 1791: another by Smith, 1785.
THOMAS THUMB, age 105; after Barker, by Gardiner.
Rev. ROBERT PLOWDEN, Catholic Clergyman, mezzotinto.
Alderman HARRIS, after Allen.
WILLIAM LORT MANSELL (Bishop) mezzotinto, by Say; whole sheet.
MARY WILCOX, otherwise Caraboo.
Sir VICARY GIBBS, (Recorder.)
WILLIAM NEAT,* after Rippingille.
WILLIAM THORPE, Dissenting Minister, Evangelical Magazine.
Dr. RYLAND, after Branwhite.
JOHN FOSTER, Baptist Minister and Author of Essays.
RICHARD REYNOLDS, after Hobday, by Sharp; also after Branwhite.
Rev. SAMUEL LOWELL, late of Bridge Street Chapel.
Dr. JOHN KAYE, (Bishop)
LORD GIFFORD, (Recorder.)
Earl BATHURST?

* There are a great many portraits of the Boxers of Bristol engraved; and some in a very superior manner.

ROBERT SOUTHEY.
WINTOUR HARRIS, Chamberlain, private plate.
Dr. NOTT, private plate.
G. CUMBERLAND, Esq. after Branwhite, by Woolnoth.
JOSEPH SUTCLIFFE, prefixed to "the Geology of the Avon."
Mr. LEIFCHILD, Dissenting Minister.
A portrait of BIRD, the Artist, after Rippingille, is forthcoming.

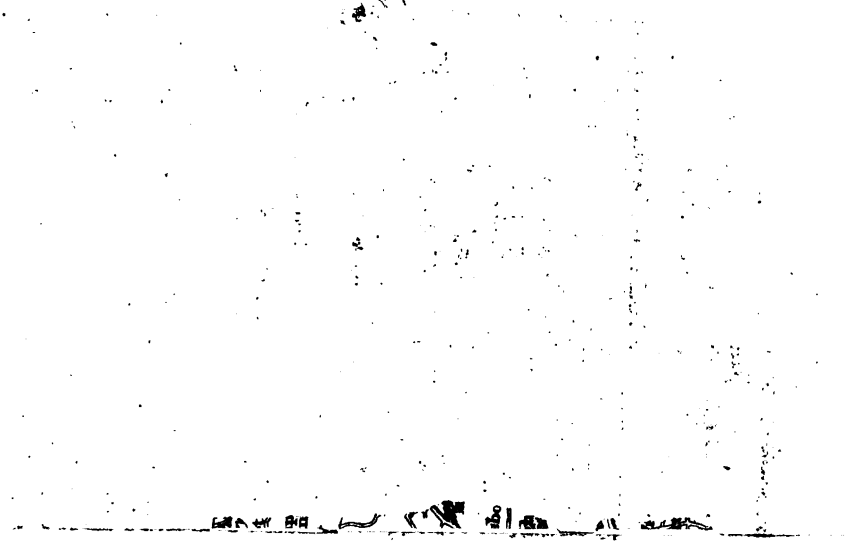
We beg to repeat our sense of the very slight manner in which this Catalogue is begun: but if it should cause the printing of a *more complete* List, its end will be answered: no expedient ever yet resorted to being so efficacious in strengthening the memory (of persons, dates, circumstances, anecdotes, &c.) as is the collection of Portraits: when a collector turns them over, (and especially the mighty dead) they seem to address him mentally—and render an account of themselves. The fascination of this pursuit to those who are fond of history, is hence fully accounted for: and we have known instances of those who, at one time, considered such collections to be "trifles light as air," become most expensively engaged in them.

A GUIDE

TO

CLIFTON, THE HOTWELLS,

&c.



THE HOTWELLS.

"Nymph of the fount—from whose auspicious urn
Flows health—flows strength—and beauty's roseate bloom."

ON the St. Augustine's side of the city, a mile down the river Avon, is the celebrated rock of St. Vincent, which furnishes the naturalist with those beautiful crystals called Bristol stones, spars, fossils, petrifactions, &c. and the still more celebrated fountain of tepid medicinal water, issuing from the bottom of the rock, which has given to the place the name of the HOTWELLS. William of Worcester mentions the warm spring at Bristol as of note when he wrote in 1480. The spring rises out of an aperture in the solid rock, about ten feet above the surface of the river at low water; and is computed to discharge about forty gallons per minute. Tradition says it was first discovered by some sailors passing up and down the river, and that they used it outwardly for scorbutic complaints; on

this account it was that some persons made a kind of brick reservoir for it which was paved at bottom, and in this state it remained till the beginning of the seventeenth century. William Gagg, a broker, living in Castle Street, 1680, being afflicted with diabetes, was despaired of by all who knew him, but *dreaming* that he drank of the Hotwell water, and found relief therefrom, he followed the impulse of his dream, and found it to answer his wish so effectually, that he soon recovered. This remarkable instance was sufficient to recommend the water to others, and from this time the virtues of the spring becoming more generally known, was so much frequented by strangers, that in 1690 the Corporation of Bristol endeavoured to have it enclosed in such a manner as to prevent the tide from mixing with it; for this purpose a stone work was raised to a greater height than the tides ever rose to, but this occasioned such a vast weight of water in the enclosure as to change the course of the spring, and it was in danger of being lost in consequence. In 1695 the merchant venturers of Bristol, who are lords of the manor of Clifton, granted a building lease

to some citizens, who, recovering the water, erected the old Hotwell House, with convenient pumps, baths, &c. The water *fresh raised from the spring* is generally about the temperature of 76 Farenheit, and then contains, like soda water, free carbonic acid gas. The following analysis has been published by Dr. Higgins:

The residuum of a Winchester gallon afforded

	dwts.	grs.
Sulphate of lime		8½
Carbonate of ditto	1	12¾
Muriate of magnesia		5¼
Muriate of Soda		6½
	2	9

Consumptions have frequently been checked by the use of this water: it is chiefly celebrated for this extraordinary power; unhappily, however, it is the *dernier* resort of patients; hence its renovating power is denied by some—because it cannot always "create a soul under the ribs of death."

Here we venture to insert those elegant and deeply affecting lines ascribed to the late Lord Palmerston on the death of his lady, who vainly

applied (because too late) to these waters for relief:

Whoe'er like me with trembling anguish brings
His heart's sole treasure to fair Bristol's springs;
Whoe'er like me, to soothe distress and pain,
Shall pour these salutary springs in vain;
Condemn'd like me to hear the faint reply,
To mark the fading cheek, the sinking eye;
From the chill'd brow to wipe the damps of death,
And watch in dumb despair the shortening breath;—
If chance direct him to this artless line,
Let the sad mourner know his pangs were mine.
Ordain'd to lose the partner of my breast,
Whose virtue warm'd me, and whose beauty blest,
Framed every tie that binds the soul to prove
Her duty friendship, and her friendship love;
But yet remembering that the parting sigh
Appoints the just to slumber, not to die,
The starting tear I check'd,—I kiss'd the rod,—
And not to earth resign'd her, but to God!

The new Hotwell House is situated immediately behind the site of the old Well House; it is built in the Tuscan order, and presents a handsome front of Bath stone. The ground floor contains a very good Pump Room, and well arranged hot and cold Baths; the upper portion of the house is appropriated to domestic purposes, and is let furnished, being peculiarly suitable to invalids, whose object it is to give the waters a fair trial.

Mr. Moreton is the conductor of this establishment, whose respectful attention is generally acknowledged by the nobility and gentry who have availed themselves of the healing waters he dispenses.

The following are the terms for drinking the waters, &c.

To drink the waters in the pump room, first month	£1	1	0
Ditto, ditto second month		10	6
Hot Bath		3	6
Cold Bath		1	6
Vapour Bath		3	6
Shower Bath		1	6
Seven Hot Baths	1	1	0

Many families have derived great advantage by the use of this water at table and for tea; for which purpose engagements may be entered into by the year or shorter periods.

The water is exported, and sent to all parts of the united kingdom. Properly bottled and packed, it keeps good in any climate, and for any length of time.

The Bath waters and those of the Hotwells are supposed to have their source in the same basaltic range, though they differ considerably in quality and temperature. The sediments of both

when burned in a dark room give a blue flame, emit a strong smell of sulphur, and effervesce when placed in contact with acids.

A circumstance worthy of remark happened at the Hotwell on the 1st of November, 1755, when without any apparent cause, the water suddenly became very red, and so extremely turbid that it could not be drank. Many conjectures were formed to account for this phenomenon. A gentleman present, desired the company particularly to notice the day; because, he was firmly of opinion, that it was the effect of a violent concussion somewhere at that time, of which probably they might soon hear: his opinion was shortly after confirmed, by accounts of the dreadful catastrophe at Lisbon, which city was nearly destroyed by an earthquake on the same day. It was a long while before the water of the Hotwell recovered its wonted purity.

It is further remarkable that a well of clear soft water, situate in a field belonging to Mr. John Harrison, near to St. George's Church, Kingswood, was also affected at the same time; the water became black as ink, and continued unfit for use nearly a fortnight. It was thought

at the time to have been occasioned by a strata of coal contiguous to it. There were two other wells in the same field, one of them very deep and the water hard, the other shallow; neither of which underwent any visible alteration.

A colonnade adjoins the pump room with shops; in one of these the celebrated literary milk-woman of Bristol, Ann Yearsley, kept a circulating library for some years.

There is a Saline Mineral Spa also in the Hotwell Road, to the use of which many cures have been attributed.

THE GLOUCESTER HOTEL

IS a very remarkable building—one large house being, as it were, planted on the top of another. The assembly room is ninety feet long; thirty-five feet wide, and thirty feet high. The Coffee Room is also of large dimensions, and the whole of the sitting and sleeping apartments spacious and airy. The present proprietor, Mr. G. Warne, has done much for the improvement of

this hotel, and under his direction it rivals the first establishment of the kind in the kingdom.

Its peculiar convenience for steam packet passengers is apparent from its proximity to the Basin, and the ease with which goods and luggage are immediately conveyed to await ulterior destination: in a word, no one can witness the bustle and regularity of this house during the steam packet season, without being convinced that its success and prosperity are commensurate with the good management and courteous conduct of the host and hostess.

CHAPEL OF EASE TO CLIFTON

IS in Dowry Square: it contains some neat monuments. This chapel is the particular property of the minister of Clifton, and the whole of the seats are let by him to subscribers, at the following rates:

The year (one sitting)	£1 1 0
Half-year	15 0
Three months	10 6
One month	5 6

The duties are at present performed by Rev. J.

Hensman; morning service commences at eleven o'clock, and in the evening at half-past six. Sittings may be procured by application to the sextoness, Mrs. Vaughan, Lower Portland Place, Mall.

HOPE CHAPEL

(So called because founded by Lady Hope) is a dissenting meeting-house in the Independent connexion. The seats are let by the month, quarter, half-year, and year; the receipts are appropriated to keeping the building in repair and cleansing it: from this fund the minister also derives his stipend. Morning service eleven o'clock, evening half-past six o'clock. Minister Rev. Mr. Guy.

THE HOTWELLS, always attractive, are become doubly so since the establishment of steam packets, the motley groups of strangers constantly passing by them, continue the novelty; and their starting or arriving, never fails to collect a multitude of spectators and friends, eager to bid welcome, and to say farewell.

Property in the vicinity of the docks has

greatly improved in value, and the facility of intercourse which the steam packets secure between Bristol, Ireland, and the Principality have been productive of general benefit to this village and neighbourhood. It is to be hoped the benefits are not confined to this side of the water, but that Ireland also obtains a full share of the advantages which the opportunity of frequent communication affords those whose real interests are so closely united.

The following are the principal places of resort for lodging at the Hotwells; viz. St. Vincent's Parade, Ashton Place, Caroline Place, Dowry Place, Dowry Parade, Dowry Square, Chapel Row, Albermarle Row, Hope Square, and Granby Hill.

Those visitors whose health requires a warm sheltered residence, are advised to secure apartments in Albermarle Row, Dowry Parade, or St. Vincent's Parade, as during the winter months there is no comparison in the temperature of these situations and the higher parts of Clifton.

It will be proper here to direct the attention of the stranger to the admirable new road which has been constructed on the bank of the river, and by which an easy ascent is obtained to Clifton

and Durdham Downs; affording at the same time views of some of the wildest and most enchanting scenery this or any other country can present.

We would also remark that the naturalist will find many stalls and shops from Rownham Ferry to St. Vincent's Rock ready to tempt him with their glittering stores; but we caution him to deal wearily, unless he can place good reliance on his own judgment.

The curious in mineralogical pursuits are advised to avail themselves of Mr. J. Johnson's (of Dowry Parade,) liberality, who kindly permits visitors to inspect his invaluable collection of fossilized organic remains, shells, corals, and minerals, chiefly collected by himself during a period of thirty years, assisted by his son, Dr. Johnson, F. R. S.

All information respecting the Irish Steam Packets, will be obtained at the Packet Office, Cumberland Basin.

Messrs. J. & W. Jones, Rownham Wharf, have the entire management of the Welsh Steam Packets. Tables of the days and time of sailing may be seen at the libraries, and at all the public places in the village; and in Bristol.

ST. VINCENT'S ROCKS.

"All hail to the rocks in proud grandeur reposing."

William Botoner thus describes the chapel dedicated to St. Vincent of Valencia, which now gives name to these rocks: "The hall of the chapel of St. Vincent, of *Gyston** cliff, is nine yards long, and the breadth three yards, and from the chapel to the lower water forty fathom, and from the over part of the main ground land of the said high rock down to the said chapel is twenty fathom, reckoned and proved; and ten from the high main firm land of the said rock down to the lowest water ground of the channel of Avon is sixty fathom and much more, proved by a young man, a smith, of Redcliff Street, who descended from the highest of the rock down to the water side;" in another place he calls it the

* A giant of the name of Ghyst, who was either a Saracen or a Jew, is elsewhere charged with the fact of erecting the *Roman* entrenchments on the summit of this rock.

Chapel of "the Hermitage;" and speaks of a kitchen: we may conclude therefore from its small dimensions, that this structure was only the habitation of a recluse. There is a remarkable cavern still to be seen, which is said to have been connected with the hermitage; it is called "Giant's Hole." Now our grandmothers have given us a totally different version of the story of *Saint* Vincent as above, informing us that this was the retreat of *Giant* Vincent, who in days of yore divided and cut asunder the rocks in competition with Giant Goram; there is a rock pointed out at Kingsweston as Goram's chair—here they say Goram sat down to take a nap: while Vincent, more watchful, completed the undertaking, and obtained all the credit.

The equal height of the rocks on each side of the river, and the strata dipping in correspondence, has suggested the idea to most that they were once united, and separated by some convulsion of nature. It has been more than once proposed to unite them by means of a bridge from the terrific summits, and a Mr. Vick, wine merchant of Bristol, actually bequeathed one thousand pounds towards such an undertaking.

The venerable appearance of these rocks is greatly diminished within these few years by the operation of blasting and taking away the fine old grey surfaces, "rich with fantastic foliage," selling, as Southey observes, "the sublime and beautiful by the boat-load." The stone it should seem makes the best lime in the world —this is a sweeping answer to all our regrets.

Between the strata, in small cavities, are found those crystals called Bristol diamonds; some of which are exceedingly clear and brilliant, and of so hard a nature as to cut glass: they are also found inclosed in hollow reddish nodules, which are as it were pregnant with these gems, and contain them as in a safe matrix, which must be broken before you can discover them; these are turned up often by the plough in the fields near Durdham Down and Kingsweston. They are sometimes found tinged with yellow, sometimes purple: spars are commonly sold as Bristol stones, but the crystallization is different; the true crystals are hexagonal and terminate in a point—the shoots of spar are triangular or pentangular. The lime stone body of the rocks is a species of marble, and bears a fine polish; beau-

tifully variegated specimens may be frequently purchased.

Many plants and flowers that grow spontaneously here, are scarcely if at all known elsewhere; a very long list of which have been published.

Both the fossilist and botanist may here find ample amusement; but they should beware of the numberless smooth and tempting paths among the rocks; as a single false step may precipitate the careless adventurer down one hundred yards of perpendicular descent, which was the case some years ago with a Scotch nobleman; and since with a boy who was throwing a stone at another below; a horse also once galloped over St. Vincent's rock.

To an observer on the Clifton side of the river, the opposite woods in summer present a most charming appearance: they contain almost every forest tree indigenous to this country; among which the broad leaved sycamore, the majestic oak, the sombre yew, the lofty elm, the graceful mountain ash, and the sprightly box, together with many others, are distinctly seen blending their hues together, and forming a scene of foliage that for variety and exuberance is

scarcely to be equalled. Here it is usual during fine summer evenings for a band of musicians to assemble, at which time the opposite side is covered with an attentive crowd. The soft sounds wafted across the water are truly enchanting!

Dr. Holland, in his travels through Greece, adverts to this charming place in the following passage: "The features of nature are often best described by comparison; and to those who have visited St. Vincent's Rocks, below Bristol, I cannot convey a more sufficient idea of the far-famed Vale of TEMPE, than by saying that its scenery resembles, though on a much larger scale, that of the former place. The Peneus, indeed, as it flows through the valley, is not greatly wider than the Avon, and the channel between the cliffs irregularly contracted in its dimensions; but these cliffs themselves are much loftier and more precipitous, and project their vast masses of rock with still more extraordinary abruptness over the hollow beneath."

The ruinous tower which crowns the principal summit of these rocks was a windmill in 1766: in a high wind in that year, the sails getting loose, occasioned such friction in the machinery,

that fire was produced, and all that was combustible in its interior quickly consumed. We understand that Mr. Graham, aeronaut, has proposed to build a tower on this hill, (which is named Windmill Hill) one hundred feet high, in lieu of the ruin. That Mr. G. is a man of a "*towering*" genius there can be now no question; we hope his plan will be put in execution; it would be literally "a castle in the air," having a complete balloon or bird's eye view, and command an almost matchless *coup d'œil* of earth, sky, and water.

The selection of this spot by the Romans for an encampment is a signal instance of their sagacity in these matters. The *Via Julia*, the road from Bath to Caerwent, has been traced close by, running across the Down in front of Sir Henry Leppincott's mansion, continuing under Snead Park, and over the adjoining hill, where it approaches Sea Mills. There are two other grand stations on the Somersetshire side of the river, equally well chosen, the ramparts being yet visible—one is generally called the Bower Walls; the other Stoke Leigh Camp. They each overlook that very beautiful valley, or

comb, by some called Nightingale Valley, by others the Happy Valley.

From the windmill, westward, about half-a-mile distant, on the top of the rocks, is a building which resembles a church or tower; this is called Cook's Folly: it was built by a person of that name in 1693, as an inscription over the door informs us. A story is very prevalent that this Cook, having dreamed that a viper would be the occasion of his death, shut himself up in this building, receiving his food and other necessaries by means of a basket, occasionally let down from above: notwithstanding which precaution a viper concealed itself in a dry faggot, which he placing on the fire, the enraged reptile flew upon him and inflicted the death wound which had been predicted.

On the same side of the river we come to Sea Mills, at the confluence of the Trim and the Avon. In this place the Romans are said during winter to have laid up their gallies. Here was once a large floating dock; but the expence and inconvenience arising from the shipping and unshipping of goods so far from Bristol, occasioned it to be neglected. A project was after-

wards set on foot to make it a depôt for a whale fishery, but this undertaking likewise failed. Some business was afterwards carried on in building and refitting ships; but the dock getting out of repair, and the proprietors disagreeing, the concern was entirely abandoned. In the Memoirs of Bristol this place is spoken of as follows: "you will seldom find a spot more Roman in form and situation than Sea Mills, where I fix Abona* *with perfect confidence.*"

Sir R. Atkyns, in his History of Gloucestershire says, "before the port of Bristol was settled in Frome river, there seems to have been a dispute whether a place called Sea Mills was not as convenient a port as the other, several large ships having been built there. This occasioned the extravagant fabulous story concerning St. Vincent and Goram; for if the port of Sea Mills had been judged more convenient, then Goram had prevailed, because his hermitage was at Westbury, on the side of the brook Trim, which runs to Sea Mills."

* The Roman station *Abona*, (from which it is supposed our river derives its name, though some say it is the *Antona* of Tacitus) has long puzzled the antiquaries with regard to its absolute situation.

CLIFTON.

HAVING introduced the visitor, in our remarks on the Hotwells, to its peculiarities, in regard to the waters, rocks, hotels, lodging-houses, steam packets, places of public worship, &c. &c. we now beg permission to lead him to that part of the village aptly called Clifton. A few years have produced important changes in this place, the extent of which, as a village, exceeds all parallel. Such is the continuation of building on every line, that it may be said to form part and parcel of the City of Bristol; the Royal York Crescent, (the most extensive in the kingdom) has been some time compleated; and Cornwallis Crescent, situated a little below the York Crescent, must very soon be finished also.

The Paragon, a beautiful convex crescent, is a worthy rival of the before-mentioned splendid piles of building, and commands delightful uninterrupted views.

On the 12th of August, 1822, the new Church was opened for public worship; it is built a few feet northward of the scite of the old one; it is a spacious edifice, and accommodates a very large congregation.

Divine service is performed here every Sunday morning at eleven o'clock, and in the afternoon at three; also prayer on Wednesdays and Fridays, and on every saint's day and holy day.

The present incumbent is the Rev. J. Taylor; his assistant the Rev. Mr. Carpendale.

Seats may be obtained by applying to Mr. Peglar, sexton, Clifton Wood.

The Clifton hotel, situated in the Mall, has been built about sixteen years, and contains the assembly rooms, with suit of card and tea rooms. The whole structure has a very grand effect; its interior accommodations are of the first description, and secure the satisfaction of all classes of visitors, from the prince to the esquire. Mr. Burtt is the conductor.

THE BATH HOTEL,

OPPOSITE the Downs, has long established its reputation, and those who have once availed themselves of its hospitable entertainments require no other inducement when again called to this vicinity, to make this house their home.

There are two very excellent boarding houses

in Clifton; Sion House, delightfully situated on the Downs, commanding views of the most romantic scenery, the river, &c. &c. obtains the entire approbation of its visitors, not more for the beauty of the situation than the attention and good management of its worthy hostess and her danghters.

Thirty-four and five on the York Crescent, a most desirable winter residence, and where to promote the comfort of their patrons, is the chief pleasure of Mr. and Mrs. Tyler.

The parts of Clifton which are more particularly appropriated to occasional visitors are as follow; Royal York Crescent, Prince's Buildings, Paragon Buildings, the Mall, Sion Row, Gloucester Row, Portland Place, Boyce's Buildings, Duncan House, and Richmond Terrace.

The Post Offices of Clifton and the Hotwells are only receiving houses; letters are distributed from the Bristol office in the summer three times a day, in the winter only twice. Persons at a loss to find their friends will obtain the best information at the Bristol Post Office.

Clifton and its advantages as a residence are every day becoming better known, and appre-

ciated: from Bristol supplies of every description from the most luxurious, to the simplest article can be immediately procured; and at reasonable prices. In fourteen hours the traveller may reach the metropolis; one hour and a half will place the man of fashion in Bath; five hours and he may find himself in the very centre of his pursuits,—Cheltenham.

Then the variety of rides, drives, walks, views, scenery, rural retirement, commercial bustle, occasional balls, concerts, &c. &c. cannot be excelled by any place of fashionable resort in the kingdom.

The assemblies are held every alternate Tuesday, during the winter season, at the Clifton hotel assembly rooms, under the superintendence of Mr. Madden, M. C. and are respectably attended. Mr. M. resides at No. 3, Portland Place, near the Mall.

The subscription Billiard, Card, and Reading Rooms, near the Hotel, are well supported by gentlemen proprietors, and their friends.

The reading public of Clifton are amply supplied by the circulating libraries.

Mr. Aitkins', Sion Spring House, comprehends

a valuable collection of modern publications, and new works of merit are immediately added, to suit the various demands of his subscribers: he also sells perfumery of all kinds. The pump room is spacious, and bathing places are erected for those who wish to try the external virtues of the waters.

In 1796, the late Mr. Morgan, of Sion Hill, penetrated the whole rock to the depth of two hundred and forty-six feet, and discovered water in a bed of gravel. Sion Spring now supplies nearly all the inhabitants of Clifton with the medicinal water, to be used for domestic purposes. When taken from the pump it raises the thermometer to seventy-three degrees, though drawn from a depth so profound.

The other library is conducted by Mr. Lane, at Nos. 5 and 6, Sion Place, opposite the Downs; whose catalogue contains upwards of four thousand volumes of the most esteemed modern publications in the various departments of literature; subjoined are the terms of subscription:

TO THE LIBRARY ONLY.				TO THE READING-ROOM ONLY.			
Twelve months	£1	1	0	Twelve months	£1	1	0
Six ditto	0	12	0	Six ditto	0	15	0

LIBRARY CONTINUED.				READING-ROOM CONTINUED.			
Three ditto.....	0	8	0	Three ditto	0	10	6
One ditto.....	0	3	6	One ditto.....	0	3	6
One week.....	0	2	0	One week	0	2	0

TO BOTH LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM.

Twelve months	£1	11	6
Six ditto	1	1	0
Three ditto	0	15	0
One ditto	0	5	6
One week.....	0	2	6

In his reading room will be found the following London and provincial papers, viz.

Courier, Globe, Star, Sun, Morning Post, Morning Herald, John Bull, Dublin Evening Mail, Bristol Journal, and Gazette, Bath Journal, and Bath and Cheltenham Gazette.

also of periodicals,

Quarterly and Edinburgh Review, New Monthly and Gentleman's Magazines, Ackermann's Repository, Army List, and Navy List.

He has constantly on sale a great variety of interesting and popular publications, stationery, patent medicines, perfumery, &c.

At the entrance of Clifton Down is an elegant house built by Sir William Draper, now the property of Mr. William Miles, and named Manilla Hall. Sir W. D. was an excellent general and the son of a custom-house officer at Bristol. He was equally adroit with the pen as with the sword. With the former he proved

no mean antagonist for the celebrated Junius; and with the latter he conquered Manilla.

Opposite to Clifton Church is the house of Gabriel Goldney, Esq. celebrated for its curious grotto. To gratify a laudable curiosity, respectable visitors will obtain admission to view the highly picturesque grounds and grotto, on application at the house of the liberal owner, between the hours of ten and twelve in the morning.

Visitors to our delightful village will find the cars and flys of great assistance in their little excursions; they are in general very well conducted: the usual charge is one shilling and sixpence the hour. It is well, however, to make a bargain with the master, whose name is painted on the carriage, and patronize one proprietor, as much as possible, thereby securing attention, civility, and punctuality.

KING'S WESTON,

THE seat of Lord De Clifford; is about four miles from Clifton, and an object of attraction

to all visitors; safe it will be to affirm, that no one ever regretted the time and labour spent in arriving at the prospect, or having seen, failed to bestow on it unqualified admiration. Lord De Clifford's house was built by Sir John Vanbrugh, and contains a very valuable collection of paintings; to which, with great condescension, the noble proprietor gives most ready access, requiring no further introduction than a respectable appearance warrants. There is an Inn upon the confines of the park; and a short journey through the park brings the visitor to Pen Pole Hill, from whence there is another delicious view.

Mr. Seyer, in his mention of this place observes, "This narrow ridge (Kingsweston Hill) about a mile in length, covered with the finest turf, having on one side a view of the Severn and its shore, for twenty or thirty miles upwards, bounded by the highlands of Monmouthshire and Wales; and on the other side a prospect of the whole vale of Gloucester, overlooked by the Cotswold Hills—will scarcely yield on comparison with any situation in the kingdom."

WESTON SUPER MARE.

THE road to this fashionable bathing place passes through BROCKLEY, which of itself is worth the journey, being a remarkable valley containing rocks of the most picturesque and venerable appearance. Weston Super Mare is situated on the banks of the Bristol Channel, its distance is about twenty-two miles from Bristol: it is in a valley sheltered by hills, except on the west; where it is open to the sea. The Steep and Flat Holmes are seen from hence, as also the coast of Wales—the shipping 'warping on their way' to and from Bristol,—and in the evening the lighthouse, which is on a new construction, with its reflections on the restless waters, are pleasing objects.

LEIGH COURT.

THIS princely establishment is the residence of P. J. Miles, Esq. M. P. erected at a cost unlimited. Whether we regard the substantial and elegant exterior, or the highly finished

and classical decorations of the interior, the liberality and fine taste of the worthy possessor are apparent. Wanstead House and Fonthill Abbey yielded their choicest specimens to enrich this splendid mansion, and its picture gallery is the boast of the west of England; indeed few collections in the kingdom can compete with this for rarity and value.

A catalogue of this superb collection, accompanied with etchings, was published by the late Mr. Young, engraver, and keeper of the British Institution; from whose prefatory observations we extract the following:

"Among the highly meritorious individuals who have enriched the country with works of ancient art, we are in an eminent degree indebted to Richard Hart Davis, Esq. M. P. by whom this collection was principally formed, and whose refined taste led him to select the finest specimens of the Italian school, brought hither during the late period of revolutionary spoliation. When these pictures had been for some years in the possession of Mr. Davis, his friend, Mr. Miles, being desirous of adorning his noble mansion at Leigh Court with a splendid gallery of paint-

ings, contracted with him for the purchase of the whole; and, actuated by the ardent spirit of his predecessor, he has added very many fine pictures from various collections, and especially from that of the late Henry Hope, Esq. Every facility of introduction is afforded by the liberal proprietor to those whose taste induces them to visit Leigh Court; and many of the finest pictures in his collection have, at different times, appeared in the exhibitions at the British Institution, Pall Mall."

The collection comprises above eighty inestimable pieces—

The two Claudes, from the Altieri Palace, for which Mr. Davis paid Mr. Beckford £12,000;* the celebrated Rubens, of the Woman taken in Adultery, in which are introduced, as pharisees, the portraits of Luther and Calvin; the Conversion of Saul, also by Rubens; the Salvator Mundi of Lionardo da Vinci; specimens of Parmegiano, Raphael, Michael Angelo, Titian, Carlo Dolci, Murillo, Holbein, and others the most esteemed masters of the old school; and last,

* The history and escapes of these paintings from the grasp of the French authorities abroad, and subsequently from the custom-house officers at home, are not a little singular.

though not least, two triumphant specimens of modern art, namely, Christ setting up a Child as a pattern of humility, by President West; and, Stothard's Canterbury Pilgrims.

Mr. Miles, with true liberality, affords the public opportunities for viewing this invaluable assemblage of the choicest production of the most celebrated masters, and surely no one, whom business or pleasure brings to this neighbourhood, will fail to embrace such an advantage.

To obtain permission to visit Leigh Court, it is necessary to call at Mr. Miles's counting house, in Queen Square, Bristol, when the name will be taken, and a ticket will be sent in a few days, stating the time when the applicant may promise himself this most refined enjoyment.

BLAIZE CASTLE,

THE seat of J. S. Harford, Esq. situate at HENBURY, about four miles and a half north of Bristol. The woods which surround the castle are greatly admired. The ground plan of the

building is a circle, flanked on the outside with three round towers, equi-distant, forming a triangle; in one of these is a geometrical staircase, by which you ascend to a large and elegant room. It is said a chapel once stood here, dedicated to St. Blazius, or Bishop Blaize,* the patron of the woolcombers. Here are evident traces of Roman fortification, which was confirmed by the discovery of many Roman medals of brass, and some silver coins, in digging for the foundations in the year 1766. The fame of the Blaize Castle grounds and the noble prospects to be commanded from various points of them, induce so many visitors to request permission to gratify their highly raised expectations, that Mr. Harford has appointed Thursday in every week as a day for public gratification, and those who wish to embrace this opportunity (which none would omit were they conscious of the delights they deprive themselves of) have

* It has been conjectured that the epithets *St.* Blaize and *St.* Brendon were originally used in sport, signifying only that fire beacons were common on those eminences.

only to send their name per post or otherwise (so that it is received before Thursday) to the gardener, Blaize Castle, saying they intend to come with a party or alone on Thursday, and immediate admission will be given, and every attention shewn them.

Should circumstances prevent attendance on the day fixed, it is not necessary to send another notice, as the former one holds good for any succeeding Thursday.

From the grounds of Blaize Castle the visitor will be led to Blaize Hamlet, consisting of ten cottages, erected at the expence of the late J. S. Harford, Esq. for a most benevolent purpose; and he will not fail with all beholders to bestow equal admiration on the design and execution of this interesting work.

There is a noble free school of long standing, attached to this village.

Mr. Harford possesses some fine paintings, collected by himself in Italy: he was the purchaser also of Mr. Baily's inimitable statue of Eve at the fountain, so much admired at the Somerset House exhibition, 1823.

WESTBURY-UPON-TRIM.

FOUR miles from Bristol. Here stands a remarkably fine old Church; it has three ailes, cathedral fashioned. John Carpenter, Bishop of Worcester, sometimes styled himself Bishop of Westbury. Here Canynge's Deanery once stood; it is said that parts of that building are now in existence, incorporated with modern work, forming a gentleman's seat hard by. The Methodists have a Chapel. The houses are very neat.

STOKE BISHOP,

ABOUT two miles distant, on the road to Kingsweston, is the seat of Sir Henry Leppincott, Bart. a fine old mansion. This part of the road was originally a Roman pathway. As the labourers here were removing the soil to dig for stones, they found some very large grinders, or jaw teeth, weighing several pounds each, also some large bones, supposed to be an elephant's remains.

ASHTON COURT,

WAS designed by Inigo Jones. It is the seat of Sir John Smyth, Bart. The village of Ashton is most pleasantly situated about three miles from Bristol, and famous for the production of strawberries and cream; numberless parties go thither in the season to banquet on these delicacies, and take their tea. In the village there are many comfortable lodging houses, having good accommodations.

COTHAM

SITUATED between Redland and Kingsdown: there is an observatory seventy feet high, in the grounds of John Barrow, Esq. the occupier of Cotham House, which commands an extensive panoramic view.

REDLAND,

ONE mile from Bristol, contains many noble houses; the chapel is of singular construction,

having a cupola; the building is small, and has an elegant effect. It contains busts of Mr. and Mrs. Coussens, executed in marble by Rysbrack, and a very fine painting at the altarpiece of the embalming of Jesus, by Vanderbrank. Divine service is performed here every Sunday afternoon by Rev. Mr. Carrow.

STOKE HOUSE, *near Stapleton,*

IS the seat of the Dowager Duchess of Beaufort, and has a very commanding aspect. It was so much damaged during the civil wars, that in 1760 it may almost be said to have been rebuilt. The woods and grounds belonging to this mansion are very beautiful, and well deserve a visit from the stranger, who will find ready access to most extensive plantations, laid out with great taste and judgment, interspersed with statues, monuments, and temples.

STAPLETON is a pretty village; has a neat Church, and is much resorted to in summer time.

BADMINTON,

THE seat of his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, about sixteen miles north-east from Bristol. This magnificent mansion is adorned with some fine paintings and antique sculptures, and also contains a fine library. The parish Church was built by his Grace, and is much admired. It is said that two of the family monuments were executed in Italy.

The park, which is ten miles in circumference, is surrounded by a wall.

FRENCHAY, *Gloucestershire,*

FOUR miles north of Bristol. Most of the houses are built with freestone, and have a handsome appearance. An immense petrifaction in the form of a muscle, weighing two tons, taken from a quarry at Downend, is placed at the east end of the common.

ST. GEORGE'S,

TWO miles east from Bristol, and forming previously to 1751, the out-parish of St. Philip and Jacob, when a new church was built and dedicated to St. George; from which circumstance it is called New Church. It is situated in what was anciently a royal demesne or chase, and still retains the name of Kingswood; here coal-pits are very numerous, some of which are said to be a hundred fathoms deep. Bristol was formerly entirely supplied from this neighbourhood.

BEDMINSTER.

THIS village is of considerable length, very populous, and adjoins to Bristol by a continued street from Redcliff Hill. It was anciently the lordship and estate of the lords of Berkeley, and continued in that family during several successions. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is very ancient. At Easter and Whitsuntide a revel is held here. The Rev. Thomas Broughton, author of Bibliotheca Historica Sacra, and projector of the Biographia Britannica, was vicar in 1774.

BRISLINGTON

LIES about two miles and a half south-east from Bristol, in the road to Bath. When the gate called New Gate, in Bristol, was ordered to be removed, a gentleman of Brislington had the materials removed and erected upon his estate; having previously obtained some ancient statues once affixed to Lawford's Gate, and formerly belonging to the castle. These relics are still to be seen, and we hope they may not be disturbed again. The frontispiece exhibits a slight sketch of these ancient and singular pieces of sculpture; the two first were named by Chatterton Ælle and Coërnicus, "wardens of y^e^ castel in daies of yore;"—the others are considered to be intended for Godfrey, Bishop of Constance, (holding a chalice and cover,) and Robert, Earl of Gloucester, (with a model of a building.)

A gentleman resides here who has collected drawings and remains, portraits, &c. relating to ancient and modern Bristol, to a very great extent.

In the church is a tomb-stone with the following inscription:

"1542, Thomas Newton, aged 153.
This stone was new faced in the year 1771, to perpetuate the great age of the deceased."

It is supposed that the figure 1 was prefixed on the old monument in the way of sport, as no tradition remains of this venerable man.

King John, at the request of Isabel his wife, granted this manor (attached to the *honour* of Gloucester and Castle of Bristol) to Sir John de la Warre: one of whose successors is stated to have been present at the battle of Poictiers. In 1328, a petition was presented to parliament at the suit of Joan de la Warre, complaining that the manor of *Bristleton*, which then and always was without the bounds of the king's chase called Kingswood, and also that of Filwood, had been included within the said chases by the wardens thereof. One of the lords de la Warre founded a chapel here to the honour of St. Anne, the height of which to the vaulted arch was eighty feet, having nineteen buttresses. Particular mention is made of this chapel by William of Worcester. St. Bartholomew's priory in Bristol was purchased by the execu-

tors of Robert Thorne, of Sir Thomas West and Lord de la Warre its patrons, temp. Henry VIII. It has been stated that Robert de Gourney, founder of Gaunt's Hospital, was also named de Warre, or de la Warre. Sir John de la Warre was also lord of Knowle.

KEYNSHAM,

A market town in the road to Bath, and distant from Bristol five miles; once noted for its abbey, and also for its being the principal seat of the Cangi. It chiefly consists of one street of low houses, which is almost a mile in length. Here Woad is cultivated, which is used in dying blue. Very fine specimens of the *cornu ammoni* are found in the quarries here; they are vulgarly said to have been serpents changed into stone by Keina, a British virgin saint, from whom the town is named.

ABBOTS' LEIGH

IS about four miles west of Bristol. Here lately stood the old mansion in which King Charles II.

found refuge after the battle of Worcester; his pursuers making inquiry of the cook-maid, she applied a stick to the back of poor Charles, scolding him for not winding up the jack;—this so completely put the inquirers at fault, that they actually interceded in his behalf, and went to search elsewhere. A block of wood is still preserved, on which it is said the king stood to perform the menial office.

In the church-yard are the remains of an ancient cross.

DUNDRY,

FIVE miles from Bristol. The tower of Dundry Church is regarded by the old inhabitants of Bristol as a sort of barometer; for looking at the state of the clouds in its vicinity they generally know what weather to expect: it is one hundred feet in height on the ridge of the hill, and much resembles the tower of St. Stephen's. In the church-yard there is a stone twelve feet high, placed on circular steps, which is evidently the remains of an ancient cross.—Free-stone is quarried here.

STANTON DREW.

STANTON DREW lies in Somersetshire, about seven miles from Bristol, on the south, and on the further side of Dundry Hill. Its name, Mr. Seyer says, sufficiently shews that it was the *Stone Town* of the druids. It contains three circles of stones (besides some other stones contiguous to them) which are commonly called the *wedding;* and a silly story is told that the whole company were suddenly turned into stones. Here stood the bride and bridegroom, here the fiddler, here a set of dancers, &c. The great circle is three hundred and forty-two feet diameter. Great depredations have been made upon them; many of them having been broken for the purpose of mending the road. The greater part of them are magnesian lime-stone, but some are red sand-stone, and some are breccia. It is a sort of miniature Stonehenge. There is a strange story current amongst the vulgar respecting one Sir John Hautville, who is said to have taken up the largest of these stones, and to have thrown it to a prodigious distance.

CLEVEDON,

IN Somersetshire, twelve miles and a half west of Bristol, is not only celebrated for the fine views which it affords, but for the delightful prospects which meet the eye during the whole road thither. It is much frequented during the summer months.

STOWEY,

IN Somersetshire, about nine miles south, is remarkable for a petrifying spring that rises in the parish.

WRINGTON, *Somerset*,

ABOUT ten miles from Bristol. Near this place is found great quantities of zinc, (commonly called spelter.) In this parish was born the celebrated Mr. Locke, author of the Essay on the Human Understanding; and near the village is Barley Wood, the residence of the venerated Mrs. Hannah More.

WICK, or ABSTON & WICK,

IN Gloucestershire, about seven miles and a half from Bristol.

This place is resorted to on account of the resemblance it bears to the Hotwells, though on a smaller scale. Precipitous rocks arrange themselves on each side the little river Boyd in a very romantic manner, and many spars, fossils, &c. are peculiar to the spot.

PEN PARK HOLE,

FIVE miles north-west from Bristol, is a tremendous abyss. It is situated in the corner of a field, and inclosed by a hedge to prevent accidents. The ground around the entrance is so uneven and overgrown with shrubs and bushes, that strangers should be cautious in their approaches, or engage a guide. A little below the entrance of the principal hole appears an impending rock, and all the rest is hideous gloom. Stones thrown into it are heard for some time, dashing from one rock to another,

and at last plunging into a lake of water. In 1669, Capt. Sturmy attempted to explore this cavern, but is said to have been so frightened that he lived only a fortnight after. In 1682, another captain, named Collins, resolved to make the attempt, and he found the depth of the cavern to be fifty-nine, its length seventy-one, and its breadth forty-five yards. A dreadful catastrophe happened here March 17, 1775; the Rev. Mr. Newman, one of the canons of Bristol Cathedral, in company with another gentleman, his sister, and a lady who was the object of his affections, went to explore the depth of this horrible gulf. Mr. Newman having lowered a line for this purpose, laid hold of a twig, shooting from the root of an ash that shaded part of the abyss, in order to support himself with more security; but at this instant his foot slipping, the faithless twig gave way, and he was precipitated into the pit, in the sight of his agonizing friends. Vehicles for descending were contrived, and thirty-nine days after, his body was found floating in the water. It is probable he was deprived of life in an instant. It is remarkable that this unfortunate gentleman

officiated that morning at Clifton Church, and read the 88th psalm, in which are these words, "Thou hast laid me in the lowest pit; in a place of darkness, and in the deep."

ALMONDSBURY,

SIX miles and a half from Bristol, on the road to Gloucester. This village is said to have derived its name from Alemond, a West-Saxon prince, the father of Egbert, the first sole monarch of England, (who it is supposed was buried in the church.) A camp or berg is situated close by, near the Severn,—a commanding station. In the year 1650, a coffin was dug out of a tumulus at Over, near this parish; the bones were those of a man whose height must have exceeded the common stature by more than three feet; the corpse was buried sitting, which was the customary method of interring kings and princes. The church is a very old building, and the spire covered with lead.

THORNBURY,

A market town in Gloucestershire, eleven miles north-east from Bristol.

The origin of this place must have been very remote, since it was the gift of William I. to the famous Fitzhaymon. The church is spacious, and built in the form of a cathedral, with a high and beautiful tower. Here is a free-school and four alms-houses: but what chiefly claims attention in Thornbury is its castle, which was begun but never finished by Edward, duke of Buckingham. This nobleman was prevented from completing it, and also of a large navigable canal to communicate with the Severn, distant nearly two miles, (part of which is yet visible,) by his attainder and death in the 13th year of King Henry VIII. The beautiful arched gate way, which is the principal entrance into the castle, remains entire, and is greatly admired for the excellency of its workmanship. There is a remarkably repeating echo in the court-yard of this castle.

The well-known anecdote of Buckingham's throwing the water from the king's ewer into

Cardinal Wolsey's shoes comes in point here—that trifling circumstance it is thought by many was the origin of his misfortunes.

AUST, OR THE OLD PASSAGE,

ELEVEN miles from Bristol. A ferry crosses the Severn from thence to the opposite side; and to accommodate passengers in every state of the tide, piers are now erecting:—the crossing is two miles.

King Edward III. presented Wickliffe with the prebend of Aust, in the collegiate church of Westbury-upon-Trim. John Purney, one of the most active of the Lollard preachers, was his curate or assistant, and often preached in Bristol.

THE NEW PASSAGE,

NINE miles from Bristol. A steam packet regularly passes from thence to the opposite side; the distance across is three miles.

The title of *New* Passage arose from its renewal in 1713, after its abolition in consequence

of the following incident: King Charles I. being pursued by a strong party of his enemies through Shire-Newton, got into a boat at the Black Rock, (New Passage) and was ferried to the opposite shore. His pursuers to the number of sixty, with drawn swords, compelled other boatmen to ferry them after him; but these being in the king's interest, landed them on a reef of rocks, called the English Stones, near the Gloucestershire coast, where they were instructed to ford—indeed the strait was fordable at low water —but the tide flowing in very rapidly they were all drowned in the attempt, and the king for that time escaped. Cromwell being informed of the transaction, abolished the ferry; nor was it renewed until after a long chancery-suit between an ancestor of the present proprietor and the guardians of his Grace the Duke of Beaufort.

CHEPSTOW, *Monmouthshire*,

THREE miles from Aust Ferry. Since the establishment of steam vessels Chepstow has

been much frequented; having the ruins of a stately castle, (in which the regicide, Henry Marten, was confined for life) and the romantic neighbourhood of Piercefield, Windcliff, Tintern Abbey, the banks of the Wye, &c. &c. The chapel belonging to the castle has some Saxon arches, which declares it to have existed prior to the general building: it is said that the priests had the address to impose on the people that it was erected by Longinus, a Jew, *father of the soldier who pierced the side of Christ!* The new iron bridge, of five arches, cost £20,000, to pay which a rate was levied on the counties of Gloucester and Monmouth; the centre arch spans one hundred and twelve feet. The church was formerly an alien Priory of Benedictine Monks to the Abbey of Cormeil, in Normandy. The remains of Henry Marten were originally deposited in the chancel, but have been removed into the body of the church, at the instance of the incumbent, who declared that the body of a regicide should never disgrace the chancel of that church of which he was the vicar. In the north transept the following acrostical epitaph, written by himself, appears:

Here, Sept 9, 168[illegible],
was buried

A TRUE-BORN ENGLISHMAN

Who, in Berkshire, was well known
To love his country's freedom 'bove his own;
But being immured full twenty year,
Had time to write, as doth appear,

HIS EPITAPH:

*H*ere or elsewhere (all's one to you, to me)
*E*arth, air, or water, gripes my ghostly dust
*N*one knows how soon to be by fire set free:
*R*eader, if you an old-try'd rule will trust,
*Y*ou'll gladly do and suffer what you must.

*M*y time was spént in serving you and you,
*A*nd death's my pay, it seems, and welcome too;
*R*evenge destroying but itself, while I
*T*o birds of prey leave my old cage and fly:
*E*xamples preach to the eye—care then (mine says)
*N*ot how you end, but how you spend, your days.

King Edward I. once visited Chepstow on the following occasion: In order to settle a contest between Edward and Llewellyn, a prince of Wales, the former appeared upon Aust Cliff; the latter stationed himself at Beachley, upon the opposite shore, without either of them moving to meet the other. Edward at length entered a boat and ordered it to be rowed across.

Llewellyn, struck with this instance of magnanimity, as soon as the boat approached, quitted instantly the spot upon which he stood, threw off his robe of state, and darting into the water, to the height of his breast, he laid hold of the boat, addressing his rival thus: "Most wise king; your condescension has overcome my pride, and your wisdom triumphed over my folly: tread upon that neck which I had lifted against you, and enter the land which you have made your own." Nothing less than carrying Edward to land upon his shoulders would satisfy the Welch prince, and upon Edward's landing, he did him homage as his vassal.

Visitors landing from the steam packet, should their time be short, may have conveyances to PIERCEFIELD, WINDCLIFF, and TINTERN ABBEY; or pleasure boats to Tintern may be immediately procured.

The walks of Piercefield, it should be remembered, are open to the public, on Tuesdays and Fridays only: and also that the interior of Tintern Abbey cannot be seen on Sundays. The sensations occasioned by a sight of the abbey are prettily expressed in the following lines:

" How many hearts have here grown cold,
That sleep these mouldering stones among;
How many beads have here been told,
How many matins here been sung.

" On this rude stone, by time long broke,
I think I see some pilgrim kneel;
I think I see the censor smoke;
I think I hear the solemn peal.

" But here no more soft music floats;
No holy anthems chanted now;
All hush'd, except the ring-dove's notes,
Low murmuring from yon beechen bough."

For ample descriptions of these celebrated regions of picturesque we must refer the reader to Archdeacon Coxe, and to the Author of "the Banks of the Wye."

NEWPORT,

SIXTEEN miles from Chepstow, is also frequented by the Bristol Steam Vessels.

This place arose from the ruins of Carleon, and had a castle, now used as a farm-yard, which stands on the western bank of the river Usk. This castle was apparently erected for the defence of the passage over the river, towards

which it has three strong towers. It was built with small rubble stone, but quoined with square ones; and has Gothic windows elegantly decorated. Near the castle was a Roman military way, called Julia Strata; and there is a ford in the stream called Nant Hentham, where, it is reported, King Henry II. had his freckled face benefitted; for Merlin Sylvester, the prophet of Wales, had predicted that the Welsh should be conquered by a prince of that complexion, who should pass the ford. The church is built on an eminence, and commands a fine prospect. On the right from Newport is a turnpike road to Pontypool, and on the left to Cardiff.

SWANSEA,

IS situated in Glamorganshire, and is much frequented for sea-bathing. Steam Vessels ply thither. It is a pleasant, well-built, fashionable town, standing in the centre of a beautiful bay, on an angle between two hills, which shelter it from the cold winds, and allow it an opening to the south. Being built on a semicircular rising

bank, near the mouth of the river Tawe, the town has a handsome appearance from the road approaching it; and in particular a fine bird's eye view may be obtained from the round tower of the castle, or from Kilvey Hill, whence the whole is brought into a distinct and beautiful perspective, forming an irregular oblong, nearly a mile and half in length, charmingly intersected by the meanders of the river, and varied with the shipping and small craft that frequent the harbour. In a word, Swansea possesses every accommodation for using the marine fluid with effect. The shore is universally allowed to be singularly beautiful, and very commodious for bathing. Some have actually compared this bay to that of Naples.

ILFRACOMBE,

(A direct communication with which is now opened by means of the steam vessels) is delightfully situated on the north coast of Devon, near to the mouth of the Bristol Channel. It has a pier within which is a large commodious basin, where ships of any burthen may ride with

perfect safety in the most violent storms. The harbour forms a semicircle, surrounded with hills, from the summits of which there are many delightful views to the east and west; and in a clear day, the coast of Wales, with the island of Lundy, may be distinctly seen.

TENBY, *Pembrokeshire.*

A communication having been made with this delightful town by our steam vessels, some notice, perhaps, may be expected. It is seated on the western edge of the fine bay of Caermarthen, with a harbour capable of sheltering vessels of three hundred tons burthen. It is at once remarkable for the picturesque charms of its situation, the romantic wildness of its rocks, and the excellent condition of its extensive sands. Here horse races occasionally take place. The pretty isle of St. Catherine, which may be approached at low water, and the various prospects to be seen from the promontory which extends nearly half a mile into the sea, contribute to render this a favourite spot to every admirer of the sublimities of nature.

Regulations of the Hackney Coaches and Chariots to the Distance of Ten Miles round the City.

There are thirty coaches and ten chariots licensed to occupy the undermentioned stands, viz:—

Two in Wine Street	Three in St. Stephen's Avenue
Two in Old Market St.	Three at top of Temple Street
Three in St. James's Barton	Three in Queen Square
Three in College Green	Three near Dowry Sqr.
Nine on St. Augustine's Back	Two on Redcliff Hill
One on the Quay, near Clare Street	Two in Berkeley Square
	One in King Street
	Three in Prince's Street

Each coach or chariot to be on its stand from the hours of nine in the morning to eleven o'clock in the evening; and no driver is allowed to be absent with his coach from that stand, (fares excepted) for more than one hour each day, to feed his cattle. The driver has his choice of charging either by time or distance: if by time, one hour *two shillings;* for sixteen minutes more than the first hour, *sixpence* more, and so on; for the particulars of which consult the Bye Laws, published in a separate pamphlet, price 1*s.*, and sold by the publisher of this Guide.

There are also FORTY PONY CARS licensed to occupy the above stations, and which may be hired at fares one third less than the Coaches.

BANKING COMPANIES.

Cave, Ames, and Cave, 15, *Corn Street* —Draw on Smith, Payne, and Smith, *George Street, London.*

Elton, Baillies, Tyndall, Palmer, and Edwards, *Corn Street.*—Draw on Grote, Prescott, and Grote, *Threadneedle Street, London.*

Joseph Haythorne and George Wright, (Bristol City Bank) *All Saints' Lane.*—Draw on Barnetts, Hoare, & Co. *Lombard Street, London.*

Miles, Harford, Battersby, Vaughan, Miles, and Bayly, 8, *Corn Street.*—Draw on Barnetts & Co.

Pitt, Powell, and Fripp, *Bridge Parade.*—Draw on Barnetts, & Co.

Ricketts, Thorne, and Courtney, (Castle Bank) *High Street and Wine Street.*—Draw on Sir T. W. Lubbock, Bart. & Co.

Savery, Towgood, Yerbury, and Towgood, 62, *Broad Wine Street.*—Draw on Rogers, Towgood, & Co. *Clement's Lane, London.*

Stuckeys, Lean, Hart, and Manningford, (Bristol and Somersetshire Bank) 50, *Broad Quay.*—Draw on Curtis, Roberts, & Co.

Worrall and Gold, *Exchange.*—Draw on Barnard, Dimsdale, & Co.

Banks close at 12 *Mondays; other Days at* 2½, *(except Stuckey's) Good Friday and Christmas Day, shut the whole Day.*

ERRATA.

Page 127, line 12, for *subscriber*, read *proprietor.*
—— 215, line 22.—*Mr. Baily's statue of Eve, was purchased by the Bristol Institution, and not by Mr. Hasford.*

Chilcott, Printer, 30, Wine Street.

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